





## P. S. A. TO SELECT FIVE CANDIDATES

### Choice of Those Running for School Committee to Be Announced

The Public School Association will hold its annual meeting at the Boston School Committee to whom it will lend its united support. Members of the association went into session today to consider their selection, and announcement of their decision will be made later.

The nomination of the candidates for the School Committee has been all but unnoticed, notwithstanding the importance of these positions. This is largely because of the conditions prevailing in the district which is being waged for the majority and by the 160 odd candidates for the City Council, but 22 of whom are to be elected.

**14 Candidates in Field**

Up to noon today 14 candidates had filed application with the Board of Election Commissioners for nomination petition blanks for the School Committee nomination. The candidates, to have their names printed on the official ballot, must be petitioned for by 2000 registered, qualified voters. As in the case of the mayoralty, the candidates for the 22 places in the City Council, these nomination petition blanks will not be issued until next Wednesday.

The books of the election commissioners at noon recorded the following as applicants for nomination papers for the School Committee:

Joseph A. Lagone Jr., Ward 3; Arthur J. Mahoney, Ward 13; John F. Hardy, Ward 8; Joseph J. Hurley, Ward 13; James H. Burke, Ward 8; Hyman Manowitz, Ward 14; Angelo R. Coppola, Ward 11; Mary E. McEneaney, Ward 22; Arthur W. Digan, Ward 1; Colman J. Nease, Ward 7; Francis J. O'Connor, Ward 6; James J. H. McInerney, Ward 10; John F. Rooney, Ward 15; and James D. Casey, Ward 19.

**Dr. Bogan May Be Candidate**

At that time it was said by men well informed on Boston political and municipal affairs that Dr. Frederick L. Bogan of West Roxbury would file his application for nomination papers, and that he would receive the endorsement of the Public School Association. Dr. Bogan is the chairman of the present School Committee, which goes out of existence next February. He is serving his third term.

The law provides, under the amended charter, that at the biennial municipal election held in 1935 the five members of the School Committee of Boston shall be elected.

The law further stipulates that the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes cast at the municipal election on Nov. 8, next, shall hold office for four years and the three receiving the next largest number shall hold office for two years.

At every succeeding biennial election thereafter all members of the school committee to be elected shall be chosen for terms of four years each. This would mean that at the municipal election to be held in 1937, the terms of the three members elected for two years at this year's election shall be filled by candidates.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner to Newfoundland delegates to inter-parliamentary conference, Young's.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Meeting for organization of chorus, Huntington Avenue 7.

**Theaters**

Copley—Captain X, 8:15.

Hollis—George M. Cohan in "American Born," 8:15.

Majestic—Rose Marie, 8.

Kelby—Vandeville, 8.

Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

**Photoplays**

Farway—"A Son of His Father," 8:15.

Tremont Temple—The Fool, 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Baseball Fenway Park: Detroit vs. Boston, American League, 2:15.

Trip through Hahon Bird Sanctuary, 1.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## MR. NEW AGAINST UNIFIED AIR UNIT

### try knew anything about their manufacture and there were no facilities for it.

**Spent \$100,000**

"Up to this time the Post Office Department of all its air mail operations has spent about \$100,000. It may have spent a little more because during the earlier years most of the air mail express was paid out of star route and railway mail appropriations but the amount expended has not been very large as the operations themselves were not very extensive. For the sum spent we have carried on the service to date and are now taking in about \$100,000 a month of the transportation line alone. We have built about 1000 miles of lighted airway, built our ships at Maywood, our hangars at all division points, paid all operating expenses and have on hand assets valued at \$1,450,000 as of Sept. 12.

The service has attracted attention and that it justifies itself by results will, I think, be conceded. The degree of success of the effort to attract capital to a new industry and stimulate interest in aeronautics is best set forth by the result of the department's recent bids for private conduct of eight new air mail routes.

**New York-Chicago Route**

We received 19 bids, coming from 18 different companies and individuals. Some of them were perhaps informal. Some of them may and probably will be rejected for obviously good reasons, but they have been made in good faith and represent a real purpose on the part of the bidder to undertake the service.

"On Sept. 21 we advertised for four new routes, bids for which will be opened Nov. 21, 1935. All of these routes tie up with the transcontinental route.

"Mention of the New York-Chicago night route should not be omitted. A special night service is now being given between these two cities. West-bound ships leave Bradley Field at 8:30 p. m., arriving at Maywood Field, Chicago, at 5:45 p. m. They leave Chicago at 7:30 p. m. and arrive at Bradley Field at 5 a. m.

"By means of this service a letter mailed at the close of the business day in either New York or Chicago will be delivered at the other end of the route on the first regular city carrier delivery of the following morning.

"The opportunity for savings to banks and business firms afforded by this service is very great. The service is growing in popularity. It was established with the first of last July and is now carrying an average of over 300 packages a day in each direction. One night last week we required two planes to carry out of New York a load of over 500 pounds. At the rate of our receipts for the last week it is fair to estimate that the total receipts on these two services for the year will be about \$1,000,000.

"The department has done this at obvious disadvantage. It has been compelled to rely for the most part upon planes originally received from the army surplus. Since then we have either built anew or remodeled our own planes at the Maywood shops.

**Need Special Craft**

"I do not hesitate to say that we have never yet had a plane that is really suited for our purposes. To carry mail to good advantage a plane must be specially designed for the amount and distribution of weight to be carried, the distance at which it can take off, the rate of speed at which it can be landed and various other considerations of importance. We have recently invited proposals for specially designed planes and if our hopes for success in that line are realized we can do even better than we have in the past.

"It is true of the post office department as it is of nearly everything else, that if we had more money we think we could produce better results. We are greatly restricted in the experiments we may make and experimentation in a science as new as that of aeronautics is an absolute prerequisite to success. Of course

**NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES**

Three representatives of the Newfoundland Government visited the State House this morning and were greeted by Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor. The delegation, which intends to attend the inter-parliamentary union meeting in Washington, included Sir Patrick McGrath, president of the Legislative Council; William J. Higgins, Minister of Justice; and C. J. Fox, Speaker of the House of Parliament.

## STOCKHOLDERS OF B. & M. MEET

### Reorganization Plan Presented by One Group—Vote Count Withheld

### W. Rodman Peabody, chairman of the general readjustment committee of the Boston & Maine Railroad, formally presented the plan of financial reorganization of the road, at a special meeting of the stockholders today.

A vote was taken on a resolution authorizing the executive committee to proceed with the plan was taken, but announcement of the results was deferred until the adjourned meeting tomorrow afternoon.

James H. Hunt, president of the B. & M. president at the meeting, which also considered the possibility of permitting the executive committee to elect its own chairman.

Mr. Peabody pointed out the advantages of the plan to stockholders. If the plan is approved, the stockholders will receive a commission of 50 per cent on the par value of the \$1,000,000 prior preference stock. A loan fund of \$500,000 will be made available by bankers for loans to small security holders.

Bankers will buy unsubscribed prior preference stock at a discount of 25 per cent from the then market price. Approximately 600 individuals will be organized in the plan to present advantages of the plan personally to security holders.

Mr. Rodman Peabody, chairman of the general readjustment committee of the Boston & Maine Railroad, formally presented the plan of financial reorganization of the road, at a special meeting of the stockholders today.

A formal protest against the plan of reorganization was filed at the stockholders meeting by Mr. Peabody on the grounds that reorganization is not immediately necessary, that immediate surrender of accumulated dividends on preferred is not necessary, that bankers are wealthy members of the committee, and that equal rights are not given to all shareholders.

**TRIP PROTESTED BY COMMANDER OF SHENANDOAH**

(Continued from Page 1)

naval court of inquiry into the Shenandoah mishap at Lakehurst on the position of Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne in reference to the time of making the flight.

These officials declared that the dirigible's commander in suggesting a date for the flight, had been actuated by a belief that it would be impossible for the Shenandoah during the first week of September to take in all the state fairs she had been asked to visit in the middle west.

On Aug. 4, he suggested that the flight be made the second instead of the first week in September, saying that thereby additional time would be gained for preparations at St. Louis.

**CREDIT UNIONS INCORPORATED**

The Board of Bank Incorporation has sent out permits to incorporate to the Norton Credit Union of Worcester and the Doffers and Spinners Credit Union of Fall River. The Norton Credit Union is to be organized for the benefit of the Norton Company of Worcester, and the Doffers and Spinners Union is connected with the local labor union. The Board of Bank Incorporation is composed of Roy A. Kovey, chairman, Commissioner of Banks; Henry P. Long, Tax Commissioner, and William S. Youngman, State Treasurer.

### SECURITY TRUST SAVINGS BANK

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SEVEN POWERS  
TO DISCUSS PACTSecurity Conversations to  
Start Oct. 5—Place Not  
Yet Chosen

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Conversations between the chancelleries regarding the approaching conference of foreign ministers continue, and certain changes have been made in the provisional program. It was originally intended to discuss the security pact at Lausanne. Afterward a north Italian town was suggested and then German-speaking Lucerne.

As the result of an exchange of views during the past week, Locarno in the Italian part of Switzerland is favored. It seems a somewhat trivial matter to be the subject of numerous conversations, but an attempt has been made to attach a symbolic significance to the choice of the site. Locarno seems likely to be chosen, but until the German response is received this week, probably tomorrow, no definite announcement can be made.

The date, Oct. 5, is fairly certain. There will be delegates of seven powers, France, England, Germany and Belgium for the study of the Rhineland pact, and Poland and Czechoslovakia for the elaboration of the treaties of arbitration in regard to eastern frontiers, and finally Italy, which will be chiefly an interested observer. It is still hoped that Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, will participate in the debates.

It is unnecessary to emphasize the gigantic possibilities of this conference, but authorized French opinion will be found illuminating. The Matin declares: "Since the purpose is to re-establish a veritable peace, economic as well as political, between Germany and its former enemies, it will be understood that nothing more important has been done since the war, and that the conference, whether it succeeds or whether it fails, will mark a new stage in the history of Europe."

Such an appreciation is unquestionably justified.

Germans Wish to Discuss  
Occupation of Rhineland

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Government from the Conservative section of the coalition to make the acceptance of the proposed security pact conditional on the evacuation of Cologne and the settlement of the disarmament question.

but the modification of the occupation of the Rhineland. This need not mean immediate evacuation, it is said, but the occupation, it is suggested, might be made invisible in a couple of years' time after the conclusion of the pact.

The Conservatives and apparently the Chancellor, Dr. Hans Luther, think moreover that the time has now come to take up the question of Germany's war guilt. Now that an era of peace is about to commence, they argue that Germany no longer should be marked as the sole originator of the war. In view of the Conservative attitude, it is possible that the German Government will propose that the next step in the pact negotiations should take the shape of an informal meeting of the foreign ministers, and that a final conference be held later. It is believed that the final meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the matter will take place tomorrow, since President von Hindenburg, who is to preside, intends to leave Berlin on Thursday.

LAW ENFORCEMENT  
DEMAND IS RISING

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22 (Special).—The Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, in a special report called out by the Report of the Federal Council of churches, says "public demand for enforcement of law has risen faster in Rhode Island than in almost any other spot."

"Prohibition is not a failure," it says. "It has won its case. The alternatives have been tried, found wanting and outlawed. Unfavorable comparisons tell nothing. Prohibition is not called on to continually beat its own record. When comparisons are made with the license years on the basis of population ratios, the gains made in the various fields of American life are unmistakable. With all its weaknesses, prohibition is better than the best the license system could produce."

Southern Pacific Road  
Honors Negro Employees

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 14 (Special Correspondence).—Three Negro employees of the Southern Pacific lines have been retired and placed on the honor roll, after serving the railroad for a total, for the line, of more than 74 years. Two of them live in Houston.

According to the Southern Pacific bulletins, Robert L. Holmes, leaves the service after 30 years of work as a brakeman. Gabe Davis, a round-house laborer here, retires after 25 years of service. Henry Neal, a machinist helper at the 211 Paso shops, retires after serving the road 20 years and seven months.

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## World News in Brief

Washington (AP)—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, continuing his policy of promoting to the higher positions in the post office men who have come up from the ranks, has appointed Thomas J. Howell, an chief clerk of the Post Office Department, succeeding Robert S. Reager, who was made Third Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Howell entered the postal service as a messenger, and later as a postal clerk at the New York office.

Tokyo (AP)—Officials of the Buddhist temple of the Sodo sect of Buddhism have decided to establish a Buddhist women's university in Tokyo at a cost of 2,500,000 yen. Work will be started early next year, and completed within two years.

Washington (AP)—The Czechoslovakian Government has formally notified the American Debt Commission that a commission will sail from Cherbourg Sept. 25, to fund the Czechoslovakian debt to the United States. The American Government claims an indebtedness of approximately \$117,000,000 while Czechoslovakia has insisted that not all of this amount is directly chargeable against her.

Nicaragua, Nicaragua (AP)—The Nicaraguan Government has annulled the contract with the J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York under which the corporation has operated the Nicaraguan-Pacific Railroad since 1918. The annulling of this contract is in pursuance of the Government's policy of resuming control of its railways. Nicaragua announced completion of the payment of its debt on this line July 11, 1924.

Washington (AP)—The poultry population of the United States has been placed at 400,000,000 by the Department of Agriculture. This number, the Department said, would make a procession 100,000 miles long and they could lay enough eggs each year to reach from the earth to the moon and back again.

Antwerp (AP)—The former German Kaiser's sailing yacht Meteor entered the harbor recently sailing under the name Alice. It is now owned by Mlle. Herriot of Paris.

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Lunches and Ice CreamService at all hours  
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C. C. WHITTEMORE

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Church Work a Specialty

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Decorative Painting

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## FLORENCE E. RAND

Hat Shop

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INDIVIDUAL MODELS  
FOR ALL AGES

Florist

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115 Mass. Ave., Boston

Massachusetts Ave.  
Subway Entrance  
R. B. 409

## The Baby Shop

Special Layette

Some Hand Made 22 pieces for \$12.50

45 pieces, mostly hand made, \$25.00

EVA DAVIS BLYTHE

140 Tremont St., Boston

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and

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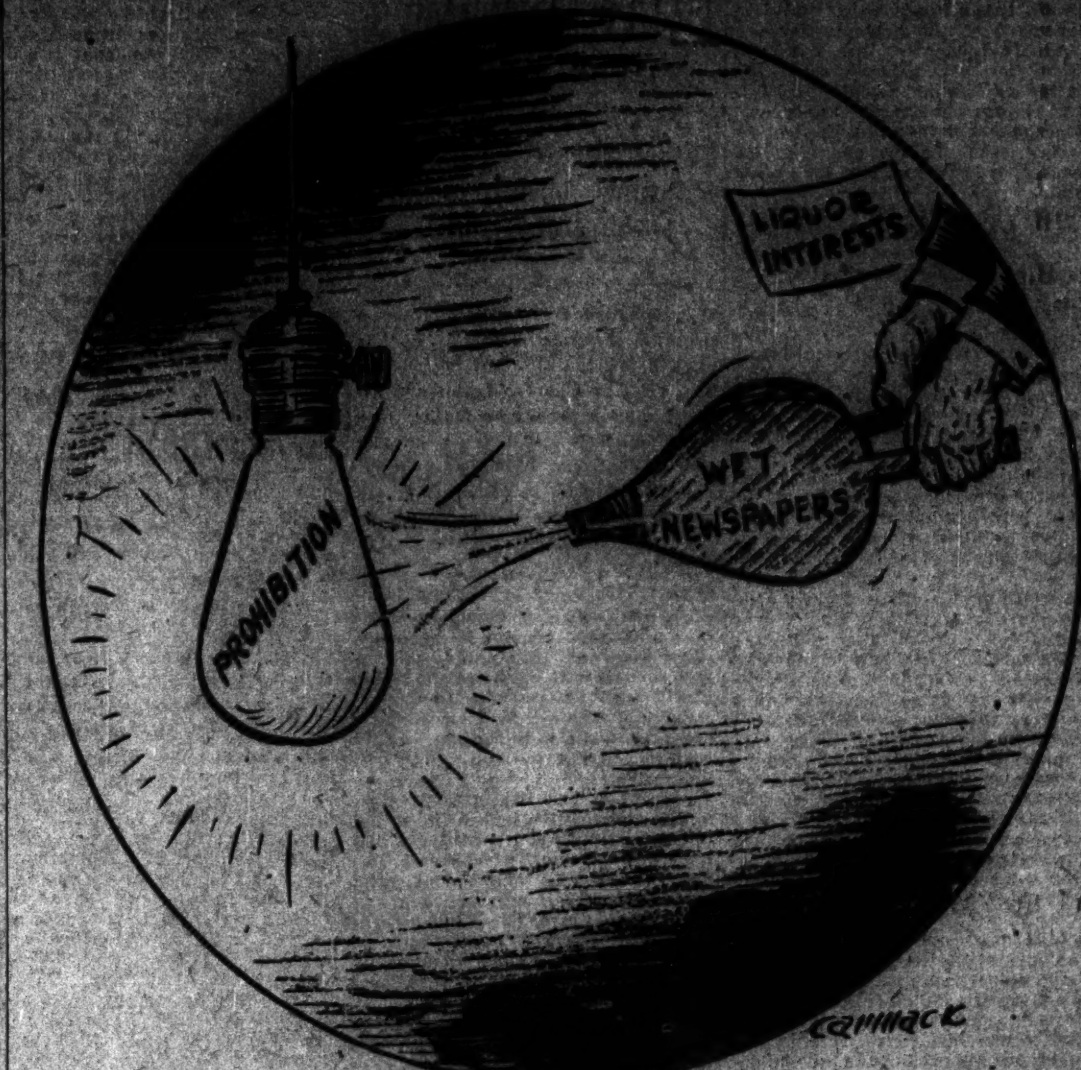
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TRYING TO BLOW OUT THE LIGHT

CHURCHES TO STUDY  
REPORT ON DRY LAWOpportunity Seen for Effective  
Educational Campaign

Emphasizing the opportunity which the churches now have for an effective educational campaign on the benefits of national prohibition, the executive committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches announced today that it had returned the recent report of the research and education department of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America on prohibition to the committee on moral welfare for careful consideration.

"The Massachusetts federation feels that this unbiased attempt to discover and state facts should cause our churches to study the situation in their own localities and to redouble their efforts in temperance education, and support of State and National enforcement," the announcement read.

"Of all the facts which the report cites to discover the trend of public opinion, it feels that none is more significant than the change in Massachusetts against an enforcement law in 1922 against an enforcement law in 1925 to a majority of 900 in favor in 1924. And we have every reason to believe that the churches are increasingly back of us in our hearty support of the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws to enforce it."

LACK OF EMPLOYMENT  
IS PROBLEM IN AUSTRIA

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—The Viennese labor party in the Chamber is again

discussing plans for dealing with the growing unemployment. The estimated unemployment for the coming winter is placed at 300,000. It is suggested that the English mine scheme be adapted to suit Austrian needs. Although this scheme of subsidizing private undertakings meets with the approval of all parties, it is opposed by industrial concerns as a whole, which dislike the idea of individual firms obtaining privileges.

If it were taken up, 10,000 to 15,000 more workers could be employed than at present. It is suggested that raw material industries, such as coal mining, iron, glass and similar trades be subsidized. The second proposal deals with emigration, which has been making slow progress lately. It is the intention to grant intending emigrants certain financial benefits, as a substitute for the unemployment dole, which they would receive if remaining in their own country.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Portland National Bank of New York, with capital of \$1,000,000, has been granted a charter by the controller of the currency.

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NEW SPUR TRACK  
AIDS CAMBRIDGELinks Riverfront Sites With  
Boston & Albany Railroad

Designed to improve the industrial and real estate assets of Cambridge, the new municipally owned spur track, connecting the waterfront land between Cambridge and Craigie bridges on the Cambridge side of the Charles River with the Boston & Albany Railroad, was formally opened for service yesterday.

Preceding the dedicatory ceremonies which were conducted on the site a dinner was given in the Suffolk Building, Kendall Square, under the auspices of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce and the Kendall Square Manufacturers Association.

This spur, constructed by the city at a cost of approximately \$22,000, will make the city-owned land on the waterfront, consisting of several

discussing plans for dealing with the growing unemployment. The estimated unemployment for the coming winter is placed at 300,000. It is suggested that the English mine scheme be adapted to suit Austrian needs. Although this scheme of subsidizing private undertakings meets with the approval of all parties, it is opposed by industrial concerns as a whole, which dislike the idea of individual firms obtaining privileges.

If it were taken up, 10,000 to 15,000 more workers could be employed than at present. It is suggested that raw material industries, such as coal mining, iron, glass and similar trades be subsidized. The second proposal deals with emigration, which has been making slow progress lately. It is the intention to grant intending emigrants certain financial benefits, as a substitute for the unemployment dole, which they would receive if remaining in their own country.

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## MIDWEST CREAM JUG FILLING UP

Milk Products of 7,000,000  
Cows Chief Factor in Eco-  
nomic Evolution

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The cream jug of the middle west, the upper Mississippi valley, is filling up. Seven states comprising this jug today have about 7,000,000 dairy cows, which is one cow for approximately every three inhabitants in these states. Milk products of the 7,000,000 dairy herd have been the prime factor in an economic evolution, which is rapidly providing farmers with an all-year-round income.

The states are Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and the two Dakotas. The economic change in the tendency away from one-crop farming, which dairying has led, and its most interesting manifestation the fact that in after-the-war deflation the value of dairy products had the least decrease of all farm goods.

Authority for the statement that dairy products underwent smaller price reductions, is J. O. Emery, state Dairy and Food Commissioner of Wisconsin, leading dairy state of the west.

Wisconsin Investment \$2,000,000,000

Mr. Emery estimated that the money invested in dairying in Wisconsin is \$2,000,000,000, and that milk is the source of 55 per cent of the \$343,000,000 gross income of Wisconsin farms. The dairy products made from Wisconsin milk are valued at \$343,000,000 after manufacture. Incidentally, Wisconsin is supplying 70 per cent of all the cheese produced in the United States.

Minnesota, where once the farmers depended for revenue largely on grain, is now leading the country in production of creamery butter. Dairying has not displaced grain but has supplemented until the dairy products of Minnesota are valued at \$235,000,000 a year, with butter alone totaling \$99,740,000.

Encouraged by consistently high prices of dairy products, farmers in Iowa, the banner cow state of the Union, have turned more and more to dairy farming so that the State now ranks second only to Minnesota in production of creamery butter. Carl

N. Kennedy, assistant secretary of the Iowa Department of Agriculture, said that Iowa creameries produce annually 148,000,000 pounds of butter, returning to farmers \$58,000,000, and that the dairy industry in Iowa is still on the increase.

Steadily Income Provided

Iowa officials say the realization that the one-crop or grain system of farming does not pay has been an important factor in encouraging Iowa farmers to go into dairying. The Iowa officials point out also that grain farming does not add to the fertility of the soil, and does not furnish a steady income throughout the year, as does dairying.

The highest relative dairy increase reported by any state is that from North Dakota. The increase is largely because three years ago the Bank of North Dakota, which finances most of the loans on land, made it a requirement that every farmer must have four cows or their equivalent in poultry, hogs or other animals before getting a loan.

Of the seven states, Illinois has the third largest dairy herd, Wisconsin and Minnesota exceeding it. The number of dairy cows in Illinois is 1,134,000, and the farm value of the dairy products of the State \$246,000,000 annually.

## WESTERN WOMEN VOTE AGAINST STEEL TRAP

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence).—Steel traps for catching animals produce furs for women wear, were denounced here at the annual convention of the Multnomah County Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The body also took a stand against the American bootleggers who emigrate to Canada and induce Canadian people to drink.

Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh of Seattle, a national organizer for the union, said that when the United States went dry, many Americans went to Canada where they worked to make every dry Canadian province wet, and in some cases took over to Canada entire brewery plants that had been rendered useless by American prohibition.

MERGER RAISES BREAD PRICE  
MONTREAL, Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence).—An increase in local bread prices from 8 to 12 cents, following shortly after a merger of baking companies, promoted, it is claimed, by American interests, has led local labor unions to demand an investigation.

## Hens Roost Among Antiques in Farmhouse 150 Years Old

Fireplace That Once Burned Logs Six Feet Long and  
Other Relics of Generations Long Gone by Fur-  
nish Nesting Place for Maine Man's Chickens

WINTHROP CENTER, Me., Sept. 23 (P).—A few less than a thousand white Plymouth Rock hens, pullets and roosters have been given quarters in a spot that would delight the heart of a collector of antiques, the historic and bring joy to the lover of nature and beautiful scenery.

Pecking and scratching their way over hand-hewn boards and nesting in a Dutch oven and the kind of a fireplace that once burned logs six feet long, the chickens seem content in this atmosphere that smacks of early American history and lay their eggs as regularly as though they were housed in the most modern of hen houses. And eggs are eggs, whether they be laid on the shelves of a unique old clothes press or in specially designed and ventilated nests, figures Walter A. Clements, who two years ago moved his family from Boston to take over one of Maine's abandoned farms and raise poultry.

Found a Spot

Mr. Clements found a spot that looked like a good place to live, a comfortable farmhouse alongside a dilapidated-looking structure that, despite its unkempt appearance, was in a good state of preservation. The two built atop a hill and commanded a view of island-dotted Cobscookscote Lake, dotted with vacation cottages and summer residents. The cottages around this eight-mile body of water seemed likely places to sell eggs, and nine miles away was Augusta as a market, while only a few miles in the opposite direction was Winthrop as a shipping point.

Two makeshift henhouses first sheltered the few birds of Mr. Clements. But when his flock increased to 990—he insisted that he had never had quite 1000—it became evident that different quarters would have to be provided. The old ramshackle structure a few rods from the farmhouse offered a solution. On came the old hand-hewn clapboards and on went shingles; chicken wire went over the windows and runways tilted up to the doors. The best hens were given the parlor, "a room" with historical society, were out here and wanted to get hold of some of those hand-forged hinges and door catches, but I decided to keep them. They're put on with hand-made nails, too. And you'll notice all the doors in the house are made out of a single board, hand-hewn.

Built Nearly 150 Years Ago  
The house was built nearly 150 years ago by Benjamin Fairbanks.

who had been given a grant of land by the English monarch. A date carved in one of the rafters says either 1776 or 1778. But it was difficult to tell which. It was built to last, and was built about the time the houses built by the men who intended living in them.

The kitchen and second floor are the rooms that still bring back memories of early America, despite the presence of the chickens. The kitchen runs the full length of the house in the huge fireplace, a crane from which formerly hung great iron pots, but as the visitors examined the apparatus an angry hen fluttered out from her nest that once held ashes of the past. Built into the wall on one side of the house is a Dutch oven, and a white hen calmly peered out at the intruders as she snooped about the former resting place of corn bread and the like.

Upstairs—it's a wide staircase that leads directly into the one big room that also was heated by a fireplace. There are many relics. A highboy, a cobbler's bench, a spinning wheel, old hickory-bottom chairs and over in one corner a pile of books, one of which was an account book that belonged to a chicken coop of an early American house. He said a little about it, he says, but "after all, the house wouldn't be much good to live in, and the chickens like it."

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## DETROIT SMOKE BAN BILL SIGNED

Fines or Jail Terms Are  
Provided for Violations  
of New Ordinance

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Detroit's new smoke abatement ordinance will become effective Oct. 23, following formal passage of the measure by the City Council and attachment of the signature of John W. Smith, Mayor.

The bill passed council without opposition, and only a few minor changes in the original draft. The Mayor had endorsed the projected ordinance before it came up for his signature.

The measure is proposed to rid the city of a smoke nuisance nearly on a par with the problem before Pittsburgh, Pa., several years ago. The ordinance was drawn on advice of experts from that city working in conjunction with local engineers.

The act provides penalties of \$10 to \$100 in fines, or up to a 30-day jail sentence, or both, for permitting emission of a dense smoke, or a greater darkness than one scale on the standard smoke tester. A smoke abatement division of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering will have complete charge of smoke nuisance investigations and enforcement of the ordinance.

Various manufacturing organizations and representatives of the Railway Locomotive Engineers have assured co-operation in enforcing the measure.

## THEATERS

"The Student Prince"

Shubert Theater—The Mezz. Shubert present the spectacular operetta, "The Student Prince" in Heidelberg, book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly, music by Sigmund Romberg, staged by J. C. Huffman.

The cast:

Dr. Engel.....T. Ryan

Princess Karl.....James Liddy

Ruler.....James Liddy

Grechen.....Betsy Rand

Deibel.....John Adams

Lucas.....Harry Schalkoff

Nicolas.....John Smith

Kathie Odette.....Laurie M. Marveng

Lois.....Laurie M. Marveng

Hubert.....Gus Alexander

Grand Duchess.....Eva Davenport

Princess Mary.....Lorraine Harvey

Captain Barrels.....Rollin Grimes Jr.

Cousin Leydard.....Claire Carleton

Baron Arnhelm.....James Curran

Premier dancer.....Eleanor Faxon

When one sees an operetta of the present day—with all the glamour of varicolored lights, gorgeous costumes, characters that break into song when they are happy or sad, comedians that wax amusing proportionately as they sharpen their caricatures of life—it is easy to agree with those who hold that romance is the true language of the theater. Accepting romantic license on both sides of the footlights, the poetic essence of the story may be enjoyed with no better about the literal, the naturalistic, and the other verities.

Romance, too, favors the actor in that he may preserve all his personal equipment of stage effect in the hands of the part with which he is labeled. Thus we get the essence of the story of the prince who has a few months of freedom among the students at Heidelberg, who dutifully leaves his peasant sweetheart Kathie to take up his hereditary duties and marries a princess for state reasons, and who returns for a day to Heidelberg to find that Kathie is to be married to her lively stable keeper, and that both are reasonably happy after all, though once they thought they could not live apart. We care not a straw for these troubles of state; what moves us is the perennially new story of meeting and parting, of the joy of youth, and the pleasant melancholy of remembrance.

Because, strictly speaking, it is the artist's own talent and charm that interests operetta audiences, he is successful in so far as he projects these universal effects of joy and sorrow in the terms of his individual appeal. This applies whether we take these emotions seriously, as in the young lovers, as played by James Liddy and Ilse Marveng, or jocosely, as in their caricatured elders, as played by De Wolfe Hop-

Permanent Waving

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## PALESTINE JEWS SUPPORT PRESS

Tel Aviv Prints Two Hebrew  
Dailies, Jerusalem One  
—Several Weeklies

JERUSALEM, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The Hebrew press is keeping abreast of the growth of the Jewish population.

The existing Hebrew dailies are being improved and new publications launched. Tel Aviv, with a population of between 35,000 and 40,000, has two dailies, a Liberal organ transferred there from Jerusalem about two years ago, and a Labor paper which began publication about June 1. The older paper holds prominently advanced views in politics, and on economic issues more often than not takes the side of Labor against the Liberal Centralists. The Jewish Labor Federation, however, has decided to have a daily organ, in addition to the two weekly reviews of the parties within the federation.

Jerusalem has but one Hebrew daily, conservative in its views, and unenterprising in its methods. All three use the Hebrew language. The Tel Aviv papers also print brief cables from their correspondents in London and Cairo. The English reading public is served by the Palestine Weekly, published in Jerusalem by the group controlling the local Hebrew daily, in addition to a daily tabloid, The Palestine Bulletin, issued by the Palestine Telegraphic Agency.

The latest publication to make its appearance is a Hebrew monthly review, Theater and Art, following closely on the heels of the fortnightly Illustrated Hamrah (The East). All illustrations in the latter are accompanied by titles in Hebrew, English and German.

Hasidism, a half-century review reaching its half-century mark, founded in Odessa and sponsored by the most eminent Hebrew publicists of the day, was transferred to Jerusalem about five years ago, and is continued with the help of the Society for the Promotion of Judaism in New York.

There is not a single Arab daily, and the semi-weekly news carry but little foreign news. They do not subscribe to the services of any of the agencies and have no correspondents outside Palestine. Sir Herbert Samuel, in his last report, describes them as follows:

To serve the needs of a small population, or rather of the minority of that population who are not illiterate, there are no fewer than 15 newspapers printed in Arabic—five appearing weekly, the rest twice or three times a week. The consequence is that all of them have a small circulation, and most have little independence or authority.

INDIANA EDITOR GOES  
TO TEACH JOURNALISM

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Howard Jones, managing editor of the Evansville Press, Evansville, Ind., has accepted a position as an instructor in the department of journalism at the University of Michigan. As a gradu-

ate of the University of Michigan, he has been teaching journalism for several years.

He will be in charge of the department of journalism at the University of Michigan.

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## English Awaken to Liquor Trade's Effect on Industry

Realize More Vividly Than Ever, Says Boston Woman, Its Relation to Trade Depression

At a time when England must summon the maximum of its moral and economic resources to cope with what is recognized as a critical depression in important British industries, serious-minded English people are beginning to realize more vividly than ever that the country's untrammelled, resource-sapping liquor traffic is one of the basic causes of the present hard times.

This, in summary, represents one of the leading conclusions which Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, chairman of the Massachusetts Council of the Foreign Policy Association, and a close student of international affairs, has reached after a summer's observation in England, Ireland, and on the Continent, during which time she discussed conditions with numerous European statesmen. She has just returned to Boston, her trip extending from July 12.

Another trend in the pressing British economic and political equation on which Mrs. Hopkins placed especial significance is the increasing, increasing agitation, particularly in Ireland, and also in Egypt and India, for a further loosening of the political bonds which bind the Empire. She emphasized particularly the impression gained in Ireland that complete separation from England is only a matter of time.

England and Prohibition  
"With England ostensibly involved in a supreme moral and economic trial, the issue of prohibition is protruding itself as a live and feasible solution to a large proportion of its present industrial unrest and hardship more emphatically than ever in English thought," Mrs. Hopkins said in the course of an interview. "The situation will not improve itself by ignoring the basic facts, which reveal distinctly that the industrial movement must reverse itself if the country is to escape a crucial depression, and the waste of the liquor trade is certainly one of the fundamental influences in English circumstances today."

While Mrs. Hopkins found a general conviction that the coal settlement is received as a temporary and makeshift measure, and that while one-sidely (the working population is living in idleness on the dole despite the fact that the majority is anxious to work; the effect of the expenditure of more than \$300,000,000 yearly on intoxicants is, she said, the burning question which is today uppermost in the minds of many thoughtful English. She answers this question with the statement that the English are themselves recognizing, despite tradition and false propaganda, that the unbridled liquor traffic is a millstone in the struggle for post-war rehabilitation.

Being Favorably Considered  
Interviews with influential English political and social leaders showed, as Mrs. Hopkins pointed out, that the conception of legislation for the greatest good for the greatest number is leading to consideration of prohibition, and that present laws indicate that the English are recognizing that the old plea against prohibition as an infringement against personal liberty is as inconsistent as it is specious.

"Steps have already been taken to regulate the conduct of the rum houses, which shows that Parliament will pass social legislation when the need becomes too pressing to be denied," she added. "There is a law now which governs the hours when the houses may be open for business, requiring them to be closed during the time laboring men will be going to work. In these very laws it is recognized that not only is the liquor trade an economic evil, but that it is in the field of legislative control."

"As the cumulative evidences of the widespread economic benefits accruing to the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the United States are fairly described to responsible Englishmen, the talk of alleged personal liberty will not keep them from taking the necessary action to attain the same results. With it becoming constantly more apparent that England must take drastic steps to retain even a living industrial prosperity, I believe England is bound to follow America in legislating the economic waste of liquor shops from among the retarding influences of depression."

America Interested in Fight  
Because of England's traditional commanding position in the international political and economic balance, America must be intimately concerned with England's difficult industrial problem and the means by which it may be alleviated, Mrs. Hopkins said. From her discussions with business and political leaders she brings the view that two courses which most likely might be co-ordinated lie open to Great Britain, both of which are certain to weigh significantly in the scales of world affairs.

"With an almost unprecedented expansion of export trade recognized as one of the indispensable necessities in the climb to prosperity, the development of these markets by England, if the country can regain them, must receive co-operation from world powers outside the British Empire as well as within," she believes. "Besides the dire need of markets which will take its goods so that in turn its industries may start turning their wheels faster and in greater number, the solution to unemployment seems to rest partially upon emigration. To what extent either of these adjustments can be made workable in this hour of exigency for England must depend to a substantial degree

whether the Irish Free State succeeds or fails. "Because, as I found, much of the younger element in the Ulster group is inclining away from its apparent tendency to stick with England under all circumstances, because many in the De Valera party are tending to aid the present Free State until something better presents itself, because I discovered that many of the Free State leaders are themselves convinced that their Government is but an interim expedient awaiting full autonomy, I believe that in face of this situation these three groups are certainly not impossible of a unity in a common cause which will mean all reverence of the political ties with England," Mrs. Hopkins declared.

The political situation in Ireland,

## BALKAN STATES AGAIN TACKLE SALONIKI ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

garded as an attack on their sovereign possession of Saloniki and its hinterland (there was doubtless a certain amount of "oriental bargaining" in this) and the purporters had practically been broken off even before General Pangalos executed his recent coup d'état and seized the reins of Government in Athens. Since that time Mr. Rendis, a pro-

long which an understanding may be reached.

Fast Project Dropped  
As a result it appears probable that neither Greece nor Serbia will in future directly control the Chavros Saloniki section. One proposal foresees the creation of an inter-Balkan status for all the principal railways, or else capable of extended application with admirable results; another would involve the setting up of an international commission; a third, the creation of the Chavros-Saloniki sector to a neutral company under the aegis of France.

The matter of the Yugoslav free zone at Saloniki must necessarily be settled directly between Athens and Belgrade, with or without some friendly mediation, but it should offer little difficulty once the railway controversy is out of the way. There are also other questions, such as the treatment of minorities on both sides of the border, which have aroused acrimonious controversy from time to time, but the advantage of a Greek-Yugoslav understanding is so important for both sides that these difficulties should speedily yield to some mutual arrangement.

It is interesting to note the suggestion current in certain Yugoslav circles that in view of the complexion of the negotiations Mr. Rendis has consented to drop the project for a Balkan guarantee pact.

## UNIVERSALISTS ELECT OFFICERS

Maine Convention Continues Sessions

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 22 (P).—At the ninety-seventh annual convention of the Maine Universalists yesterday afternoon, these officers of the Women's Universalist Missionary Society were elected:

President, Miss Helen Varney of Brunswick; vice-president, Mrs. Arthur A. Smith of Bangor; secretary, Mrs. W. E. Shedd of South Portland; treasurer, Miss Georgia Bradley of Portland.

Executive members chosen are: Mrs. H. A. Marley of Auburn; Mrs. Sidney J. Willis of Biddeford; Mrs. Nellie M. Hunsicker of Pittsford; Mrs. Dora Head of Bangor; Miss Alice M. Averill of Dover-Foxcroft; Mrs. Ralph Stone of Gardiner; Mrs. Carrie Penell of Brunswick; Miss Florence M. French of Woodford.

The Maine Sunday School Association elected these officers: President, the Rev. W. H. Gould of Turner Center; vice-president, the Rev. C. L. Eaton of Yarmouth; secretary, Mrs. Stanley Manning of Augusta; treasurer, Miss Ella Bradley of Portland; directors, Mrs. W. M. Smart of Portland, the Rev. Milo G. Folsom of Gardiner, Mrs. Horace Hamilton of Bangor.

The afternoon was occupied chiefly with the affairs of the Women's Universalist Society, and that society continued its meeting last night, with addresses by Robert W. Hill of Salem, Mass., chairman of the National Laymen's Committee, and Dr. John Smith Lowe.



I Record only the Sunny Days

Fairmont, W. Va.

Special Correspondence  
A BIRMINGHAM Negro laborer passed on leaving his wife and baby practically destitute. The widow, however, had a brother, a coal miner living near here, who sent for her to come and live with him. With scarcely more than sufficient money for transportation and food on route and possessed of a card which gave directions about changing cars, she started northward.

Widow and babe—which had become a great care in route—reached Fairmont, W. Va., in time to transfer to a Monongahela West Penn. Interurban train which arrived here at midnight. Upon boarding the electric train she showed the card to Conductor Carl F. Kemper, who noted that she was directed to leave the train at a lonely suburban station which would require that she walk nearly a mile to the home of her relative.

Realizing that it was next to impossible for the woman, burdened with the baby and her baggage to reach the home of her brother, if put off the car alone at the midnight hour, he brought them into the Fairmont terminal. He kept them on his car when it went to the yards, as his run was over, then, picking up the baggage, walked for over a mile with the mother and child to find the home of the brother to whom he turned over the little party from the south.

This act of courtesy and service on the part of the conductor required over an hour of his time and came after nine hours of continuous service. He is a wounded war veteran.

Stamford, Va.

Special Correspondence  
AUNT EDITH does not hear, but she is an excellent lip-reader, and the children have learned that she is a fine pal, if only they are careful that she sees their lips when they are talking. One evening the two children were

playing quietly on the floor when someone started the phonograph. Very soon the attention of little Mary Lucia, aged five, turned upon Aunt Edith, who was sitting in the swing. Instinctively she got up and, going over to her, said: "Aunt Edith, do you know what they are playing?"

Receiving a negative answer, the little thing climbed up into Aunt Edith's lap, and as she reached the top of the swing, she said: "Aunt Edith, do you know what they are playing?"

No one had even remotely suggested such a thing, and the little act, revealing as it did beautiful innate consideration and unselfishness, will always be one of Aunt Edith's cherished memories.

## SAILING TIME CHANGED BY STEAMSHIP LINES

With the termination of daylight-saving time, revised schedules will be in effect on numerous lines of the Eastern Steamship Company from Boston, commencing Sunday, Sept. 27. Boston and New York Line leaves north side of India Wharf, Boston, daily, including Sundays, at 8 p. m. Bangor Line, to Rockland, Bangor, and Passamaquoddy River points with connection at Rockland for Bar Harbor, Bluehill and intermediate landings leaves from south side of India Wharf daily except Sundays at 8 p. m.

The Portland Line leaves Central Wharf for Portland Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 p. m. International Line to Newport, and Lubec, Me., and St. John, N. B., leaves from Central Wharf on Mondays and Fridays at 10 a. m. Steamers of this Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Company leave Central Wharf for Yarmouth, N. S., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 1 p. m.

## CHECKER TAXI MEN STILL ON STRIKE

Drivers of the Checker Taxi Company remained on strike today with little indication that company and union officials were approaching an agreement. Frank Sawyer, president of the Checker firm, said that he was willing to grant all requests with respect to wages and hours, but that he would close the business before being forced to refuse non-union labor.

A statement given out last night by Henry Knorr, representing the committee of Local 128, Taxi Drivers' Union, says in part:

"We went on strike not only because the company charged us for suits and coats, taking their cost out of our pay, but because the whole system under which we worked was unfair to the men."

## NEW KENTUCKY DAM TAKES RANK AMONG THE WORLD'S BEST

Dix River Project Just Finished Towers 250 Feet Between Cliffs of Gorge

HIGH RIDGE, Ky., Sept. 22 (P).—The New Dam is done. One of the largest rock-filled dams in the world, if not the largest, has been completed, ending a notable engineering project.

Laborers, working by electric light, poured the last of the concrete to form the smooth face of the river section of the wall. The first load of concrete was hoisted into the dam in 1921.

Towering 270 feet between the rugged cliffs of the Dix River gorge where the Dix flows into the Kentucky River, with Mercer County on one side, Garrard on the other, the dam is the highest east of the Rocky Mountains, rivaling the world-famed Roosevelt Dam in Arizona.

The hydroelectric development project was planned to bring Kentucky to the fore among the industrial states of the Nation. L. H. Harrington of Louisville, vice-president of the Kentucky Hydro-Electric Company, owner of the project, said about 6,000,000 cubic feet of water will be stored in the lake behind the dam.

A Gift Surprise!  
A Box of Little Nipples—direct from the land of sunshine!  
Imagine a child's delight when a gift box of the famous California All-Season Nipples arrives at the door—filled with 12 All-Season Nipples—with the tag of the donor enclosed.  
A charming greeting, surely! And one that appeals to the heart of the mother—because the nipples are covered with polished chocolate.

Write us and we will mail you, postage prepaid, to any address in the United States.

1/2 Pound Box, 75c  
1 Pound Box, \$1.50

The Elite  
CATERERS AND  
CONFERENCE SERVICE  
612-614 S. Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

## May We Give You Some Facts About Greater Camden, N. J., Real Estate?

It may be difficult at first for you to believe some of the things we'll tell you; but, of course, we have abundant proofs. Unless one is on the ground it is almost

impossible to conceive of the remarkable Real Estate activity today in the Greater Camden, N. J., section. Indeed, we believe that Greater Camden Real Estate actually represents

## One of the Greatest Opportunities for Safe Investment and Profit

in the United States today. Camden, situated immediately across the Delaware River from Philadelphia, is now joined more closely to the latter city by the largest suspension bridge in the world—soon to be opened.

recently begun to receive the appreciation its gigantic possibilities as a commercial center and the beauty and accessibility of its suburbs have long deserved.

During the coming year, we believe, thousands of men and women will make fortunes through dealing in Greater Camden Real Estate.

Tremendously rich in natural advantages and industrial power, Camden has only

The Tucker Organization will be glad to represent you in any Real Estate transaction in the Camden section. Communication with any of our offices puts into operation for you our organization of 50 men in the field—and makes available for your use our accurate and exhaustive information.



An Institution Devoted to Real Estate

313 MARKET STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.

Member The National Association of Real Estate Boards

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE  
Packard Building, 15th and Chestnut

NEW YORK  
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"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn  
121 Tremont St., Boston Liberty 4111

## Get Osborn Brushes at Your Store

When you want better-wearing brushes for less money, go to your department, toilet goods or hardware store and buy Osborn Blue Handle Household or Personal Use Brushes.

Osborn has built a nation-wide preference for its brushes because every one of them give longer and better service and represent the utmost in value. Thousands of women know this from experience.

Into every Osborn Blue Handle Brush goes careful design to make it save time and effort. And, from the time it leaves the Osborn factory until you use it, each Osborn Brush is kept fresh and clean in its own dust-proof carton.

If you experience any difficulty in getting Osborn Brushes from your local department, toilet goods or hardware store we will be pleased to fill your order direct. Complete illustrated booklet with prices on request.

THE OSBORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
CLEVELAND, OHIO



Good Housekeeping Assortment No. 1  
Price, \$10.50

Wall Brush	Fan Greaser
Radiator Brush	Dust Pan Brush
Bath Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush

Good Housekeeping Assortment No. 2  
Price, \$7.75

Wall Brush	Dust Mop
Radiator Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush

Good Housekeeping Assortment No. 3  
Price, \$5.55

Wall Brush	Radiator Brush
Radiator Brush	Dish Mop
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush
Scrub Brush	Scrub Brush

Osborn Bath Brush \$1.25  
Large Size \$3.30  
Convenient size and shape in brush of best of the best. For use in bath or for cleaning of toilet fixtures to prevent germ.

Osborn Toilet Duster \$1.85  
Specially constructed for chair and table use. Specially constructed for chair and table use. Specially constructed for chair and table use.

New Osborn Wall Brush \$1.85  
Specially constructed for wall use. Specially constructed for wall use. Specially constructed for wall use.

This We Know to Be True  
Your Money Buys More  
When You Buy at the Store  
THE OSBORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY







## CLUB WOMEN DECIDE ISSUES

New England Conference  
Virtually Indorses Sug-  
gestions of Speakers

POLAND SPRING, Me., Sept. 22 (Special).—When the delegates at the New England Conference of Federated Women's Clubs, in their round table discussion from the floor here, tabled their comments and suggestions, certain resolutions stood out as being virtually indorsed in an informal way.

For instance, when the question as to how the clubs can make their year-books pay for themselves, it was agreed that the chairmen from the different states should work next to discuss a plan by which a blanket price for the six New England state year-books might be obtained, so that an appeal could be made to the big national advertisers for patronage and support, instead of merely local advertisers as heretofore.

**Vote on Resolutions**  
Again, it was the informal opinion of the clubwomen that when resolutions are to be considered, the vote should not be taken until the question has been thoroughly considered from every angle and then the vote registered. The idea in this is to let the women who find herself in the minority may then feel free to continue her activities for the side she favors, despite club action to the contrary by vote of the majority.

Considerable discussion turned on how to bridge the chasm between the women's clubs mostly in the

cities and the women in the rural districts. Their club in the granite. One suggestion favored an effort to form within the range, it possible, some organization of the women members which could be federated with the clubs.

**Billboard Restriction**  
Mrs. W. L. Lawton, national chairman of billboard restriction, emphasized the spiritual values of scenic attractions, as well as their practical value to cities and towns and farms and the community at large. She made an earnest appeal for respect for beauty along the highways; urged the clubwomen to patronize only stations attractive in appearance, thus helping to drive away the crude and ugly, and she defined the goal of her department as, not the abolishment of open-air advertising, but its restriction to commercial districts.

The most delightful social event of the program proved to be the motor drive of 10 miles to Lewiston, where the Literary Union of Androscoggin County entertained the New England delegates and visitors, crowding Chase Hall at Bates College for the occasion. Flowers were given to the officials, who were in the receiving line, and refreshments were served. Mrs. Eaton, greeted the clubwomen and Mrs. John D. Sherman, General Federation president, responded, complimenting Lawton on her work of this union for 23 years.

The delegates were addressed last night by Dr. Morris B. Turk, pastor of the Williston Church in Portland.

**\$250,000 THEATER FOR OREGON**  
PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence).—Erection of the new \$250,000 Hippodrome Theater building in Portland will begin at once, it will be for a new height. The auditorium will seat 2500.

## Agriculture and Live Stock in Foreground at Exposition

Eastern States Fair Begins Judging of Exhibits While  
Beef Producers' Association Meets to Consider  
Measures for Advancement of Its Program

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special).—Agricultural products and live stock claimed the major share of attention at the Eastern States Exposition today. The Eastern Beef Producers' Association met to consider measures for the advancement of its better live-stock program for the North Atlantic section. Particular attention was directed to the displays of farm products and the judging of live-stock exhibits.

Shorthorn breeders are having their fifth annual sale of milking Shorthorns today. Last year the Shorthorns brought the highest prices of any cows sold on the grounds and it is expected that even better returns will be derived this year. There was a large meeting of the breeders at Hotel Kimball last night, with W. A. Simpson of Lyndonville, Vt., president of the Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, presiding. H. B. Tener of Boston, president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, spoke in high praise of the Shorthorn display here this year.

**Numerous Papers Read**  
The eastern division of the American Dairy Science Association had its annual meeting yesterday afternoon and listened to numerous papers. H. B. Ellenberger of the University of Vermont, was chosen president. At the annual dinner last night in the Highland Hotel, with 60 members in attendance, A. A. Borland of the Pennsylvania State College, president and William L. Slade Jr., of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, spoke on "The Viewpoint of an Agronomist."

At the junior achievement building judging contests are being conducted today in woodworking, electrical, clothing and basketry enterprises, with nine judging teams entered in the competition.

The grand champion steer in the baby beef contest, an Aberdeen Angus weighing 1215 pounds, was sold at auction yesterday to a local hotel keeper, for 47 cents a pound. This steer—Elmwood, Queen—18 months of age. Seven months ago its weight was only 380 pounds. Its owner, Stanley Buckler, is a boy of 18 years. He comes of a family of prize-winners. A younger sister was the winner of last year's baby beef contest and an older sister, a student at Massachusetts Agricultural College, was awarded a gold medal early this year by the state Board of Agriculture for her services to agriculture.

**Junior Dairy Contest**  
In the junior dairy club contests \$1500 have been awarded in prizes to 60 boys and girls, the money being given by the Massachusetts Society for Promotion of Agriculture. First prizes were awarded as follows: Jersey, Horace Peck, Monson; Guernsey, Pauline Knittel, Blandford; Holstein, Osborne West, Hadley; Ayrshire, Lawrence Shepherd, West Boylston. In the junior calf exhibits for those outside Massachusetts, the championship went to Winfield Kel-

**"LIKE ALMONDS"**  
for PARTIES—LUNCHEONS

Guests delight and eat with these extra, dainty different almond flavored "Bills," Boy Scouts, Girls and Fresh. Clean, golden Billy Buns will surprise with their wonderful deliciousness. Invariably a "hit" in any social gathering. "I never tasted a Bill like this."—Mrs. L. B. Perry.

Quality and freshness guaranteed.  
Billy Buns, 7203 Franklin St., Forest Park, Ill.

**NO MORE ODORS**  
A few shakes of HENRY'S ORIENTAL immediately removes all odors from clothing. Cleans, refreshing and fragrant. Cask with full directions, 25c. to every destination. Remittance by mail. HENRY'S TOILET CO., 25 Broadway St., Boston. Telephone MA 6-64.

**We Pay Cash**  
for discarded articles of gold and silver, watches, diamonds, jewelry and trinkets. At highest prices. Specialists in buying large pieces of silver and silver in good condition. METAL SALVAGE SERVICE, 415 Washington Street, Boston. 911-915 Dexter Bldg., Near Winter Street.

The  
**Coward Shoe**



**Fashionable Pumps**

CERTAINLY a Delightful Pump! Together with the smartness and style required of a dress shoe, it has a gentle support for the foot and a low Cuban heel which makes walking a pleasure. Carefully built of selected patent leather, brown suede, white kid, mat or dull kid, tan kid, and white canvas—this Pump is of typical high Coward quality.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

**James S. Coward**

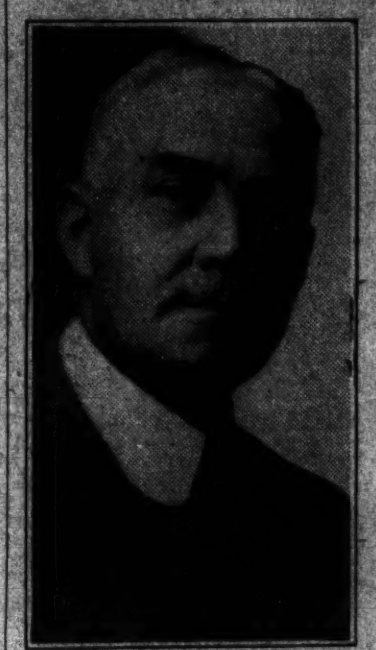
Shoes of Quality Since 1866  
for Men, Women and Children  
220 Greenwich Street, Near Warren Street  
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Store Hours: 9:30 to 5:30

## MASONS HONOR HAVERHILL MAN

Sam H. McGregor Nominated  
for Thirty-Third Degree

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 19.—Sam A. McGregor, cut stone dealer and a prominent Mason, has been nominated to receive the honorary 33rd degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. The nomination was made at the annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, held in Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 19-21.



SAM A. MCGREGOR

tion was made at the 113th annual convocation of the order. The degree will be conferred at the next annual convocation to be held in Albany, N. Y., the second week in September, 1928. As a delegate to the Exposition, McGregor is past master of Sagadahoc Lodge, past master of Haverhill Council, R. and S. M.; past commander of Haverhill Commandery, K. T.; past master of Merrimack Valley Lodge of Perfection and district representative of the Massachusetts Consistory of 32nd degree Masonry, Boston.

There are three other 33rd degree Masons in the city at present, Fred D. McGregor, mayor of the city and brother of Sam A. McGregor, Daniel C. Hunt and Edward A. Pitt.

## A. L. A. WARNS DRIVERS OF SPEED AT CROSSINGS

Pointing to the fact that while the law no longer requires motorists to sound horns at every street intersection, the speed limit of eight miles an hour remains in effect, the Automobile Legal Association in a statement admonishes all drivers that they should operate more carefully than ever at corners. The Association says:

"Outside of Massachusetts many motorists are under the impression that there is little if any law in force at intersections since horn blowing has been abolished. This is not so. The idea was to increase safety at corners, and it is now necessary to slow down the car and pass them at greatly reduced speed—eight miles per hour is the regulation. The really careful driver will still find use for his horn at such places as well as reducing his speed. "Another law that went into effect July 25, last, and which carries a fine of \$35 for violation, states that no person shall drive an automobile within 300 feet of a fire apparatus or park within 600 feet of a fire. Motorists must also immediately drive their cars to the right-hand curb on the approach of fire apparatus and remain there until the apparatus passes."

## EXPLORER BACK FROM LABRADOR

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22 (P).—Judge William J. Malone, returned last night from explorations in Labrador which resulted in the discovery of the source of the George River. After a trip started nearly four months ago and in which he crossed Labrador, he brought back to civilization the rusted remains of a gun lost in the wilds of Labrador.

In 1901 by the explorer, Austin Carr and Edmund M. Cole. He will present these relics to Mr. Cole, now a member of the faculty of the Westfield (Mass.) High School, who was in that unsuccessful expedition. From Grand Falls, Judge Malone was accompanied by Eugene Fortier of Windsor, Ont., a gold prospector, who was seven years in the Yukon region, and Fred Gourie of North-west River, Labrador, Varick Friesell and Grant Heller, two Yale students, who joined the Malone party at Grand Falls, becoming separated from it in quest of the unknown falls and did not get across Labrador.

## COLLECTS ANTIQUES ABROAD FOR SCHOOL

G. C. Greener Preparing North  
Bennet Street Exhibition

George C. Greener, director of the North Bennet Street Industrial School, has just returned from three months of intensive travel in France, Italy, Spain and England, where he was collecting antiques for the school's sixth annual exhibition in November.

He reports a sudden jump in prices of antiques, probably due to the many American buyers. In a year's time, he said, prices rose from 40 to 80 per cent. He found it necessary to leave the lanes of tourist travel and go to parts of the country where Americans had not traveled extensively. The increase in the number of imitations was specially noticeable in Italy, Mr. Greener said. As a delegate to the Exposition, McGregor is past master of Sagadahoc Lodge, past master of Haverhill Council, R. and S. M.; past commander of Haverhill Commandery, K. T.; past master of Merrimack Valley Lodge of Perfection and district representative of the Massachusetts Consistory of 32nd degree Masonry, Boston.

## CHURCHES TO SEEK LAW ENFORCEMENT

LINCOLN, R. I., Sept. 22 (Special).—The Council of Churches of Lincoln and Cumberland has voted to go direct to Charles F. Sisson, Attorney-General, in an effort to procure the enforcement of law in this town and not to address the town council which it asked four months ago to enforce the law. The Council of Churches will make a request of the Cumberland town council to act before taking similar action in that town.

Mr. Sisson stated, on assuming office, that he would seek the indictment of town officials responsible for laxity in law enforcement, where evidence was found. His action since has had inspiring effect in several towns. Church action, similar to that taken in Lincoln and Cumberland has led to generally improved conditions in the Blackstone Valley.

## MAINE TOWN TO HAVE COMMUNITY BUILDING

WESTBROOK, Me., Sept. 22 (Special).—Plans are being made here for the erection of a community building to cost approximately \$125,000. An investigation of the possibilities has been made by the citizens' committee appointed at the request of the American Legion. The Dalton, Mass., community building, with slight changes to conform to local needs, has been selected as a pattern for Westbrook's proposed building.

## BARBERS WAGE PACT SIGNED

Members of the Journeymen Barbers' Mutual Protective Association, who have been on strike since Monday in demand for a guaranteed weekly wage of \$25 and a 56-hour week, returned to work today the victors. An agreement was signed last night by representatives of the employing barbers and the men by which the terms sought by the latter are upheld.

## FOR STOUT WOMEN

Sizes thirty-eight to fifty-six

Copying the Paris  
Mode in  
New Frocks

at a Modest Price

39.75

PATOU'S origination (pictured) is reproduced in black flat crepe with the new treatment of velvet in ties, sash and wristbands.

JENNY created a smart model with tiered skirt attached at low waistline, which we re-create for the stout woman in black Tress Jolie Crepe, embellished with gold embroidery.

MOLYNEUX'S model is developed of French Crepe with this designer's smartly designed back of deep pointed yoke and inverted pleat. Contrastingly trimmed—black with tan and navy with gray.

Many other smart frocks at this price—of Satin, Satin Canton and Mollinon's Jacquard Faille.

**Lane Bryant**

NEW YORK—26 West 34th St. 31 West 34th St.—Just Off 5th Ave.  
BROOKLYN—281 Livingston St. 15 Hanover Pl.—Opp. Montagu Place

OUR NEW PHILADELPHIA STORE  
CHESTNUT, CORNER TWELFTH

Many other smart frocks at this price—of Satin, Satin Canton and Mollinon's Jacquard Faille.

## DRY AUSTRALIA TO BE WATERED

Government Experts Find  
Adequate Artesian Supply  
in Arid Region

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Aug. 5 (Special Correspondence).—A Government party has been engaged for some months in exploring for water over a large tract of idle country north of Kingscote which is on the route of the Great Western Transcontinental, and extending right to the border of the Northern Territory. The prospect of finding adequate supplies are shown to be most promising, and the minister of lands has announced that holdings will be provided for at least 200 settlers, who should be able to pasture about 2,000,000 sheep.

The area is fairly well covered with grass, and natural bush, and there are indications that a further expansion of pastoral occupation will be possible into Central Australia as the result of boring operations. As sub-artesian water exists on private land close to the country now being inspected, expert opinion is that it is only a question of tapping it. The Government assistance to settlers will stop with the finding of water, but as this is the key to possible immense development, notable factor in the increased prosperity of the pastoral industry will have been contributed. There are many ready to go on this empty area directly they are assured of supplies.

Two large sheep stations have just changed hands, and here again the effect will be to improve and enlarge the stock on the Broken Hill, where the famous silver mines are situated. Companies about 534 square miles, and is carrying at present 19,000 sheep, and 7000 lambs, all of the celebrated Canowie stock, and whose wool is well known in Boston. It is one of the finest pastoral stations in Australia, and was sold for \$20,000 to a young and progressive firm of farmers in the upper north. A smaller property, called Billeroo West, which adjoins Curramoena, but is unstocked, brought \$2750, consisting of 245 square miles. A prominent pastoralist secured it, and no time will be lost in stocking this favored country.

**SAVINGS BANK  
CONVENTION OPENS**  
Three Hundred Delegates Attend Salem Meeting

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special).—The annual convention of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts opened at the Hawthorne Hotel today with nearly 300 delegates, representing 194 savings banks in the State, in attendance. The session was formally opened by William L. Adam, treasurer of the Berkshire County Savings Bank of Pittsfield, who is president of the association.

After an invocation by Edward M. Barney of Lynn, the official welcome of the city of Salem was extended by Mayor George J. Bates. A business session followed. A discussion on the railroad situation was led by Robert B. Brower and Charles A. Collins. This was followed by the legislative program, which included a general discussion of tax revision, public utilities, and similar subjects of legislative interest.

This afternoon the delegates and the women in the party will have a trip along the North Shore and across Salem Bay to Marblehead Harbor in motorboats. There will be a concert in the dining room of the hotel from 6:30 to 8, and from 8:45 to 9:45 the Beverly Men's Singing Club will give a concert in the banquet room, followed by dancing. This morning the women were taken on a trip around Salem.

Tomorrow morning the attraction will be a golf tournament at the United Shore Machinery Golf Association links at Beverly. The second business session will convene at 10.

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Carbona removes grease and oil spots from Automobile Upholstery. Cleans the entire surface makes the upholstery clean and like new. Leaves no after-odor. For safety's sake—use Carbona.

**CARBONA**  
Cleaning Fluid  
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## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE RELIEF WORKERS WIN RED CROSS PRAISE

Work of Relief Committee in Aiding Tornado Sufferers  
in Illinois and Indiana Commended

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The Christian Science Relief Committee has been doing a splendid piece of work in southern Illinois and Indiana, in the verdict of four Red Cross workers who have just returned to Chicago, after five months' service in the towns damaged by the tornado last March.

Harmony between the organization doing relief work, brought gratifying results, and the Red Cross workers say that again and again the Christian Science Relief Committee was able to supply a need that could not be covered by the Red Cross.

The Red Cross disaster relief fund is given to meet an emergency. Loss is the basis on which it must be distributed. It supplies food and clothes, rebuilds, and refurnishes homes, but it cannot pay pre-disaster debts. If an exception were made in one case it would be at the expense of someone else. It is explained.

Here is just one example of where the Christian Science Relief Committee helped. An elderly man's little home was nearly destroyed. Insurance covered the loss of the house and furniture. The Red Cross took care of the family while the man repaired his home. After all bills were paid there was still enough left for the furniture. Instead of buying the furniture, however, they paid the mortgage. The Christian Science Relief fund bought the furniture, so this family is making a new start with a new home, free from debt, and nicely furnished. In another instance a three-room house was lost. The Red Cross could rebuild a three-room house, but they recog-

ized that the family really needed four rooms, so the Christian Science Relief fund paid for the fourth room.

Only the Red Cross workers from Chicago are now in the disaster zone and he will return in October. When it is believed the rehabilitation work will be completed.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
STUDENTS HONORED**

Five students at the College of Business Administration of Boston University have been honored by Everett W. Lord, dean, by appointment of the dean's cabinet, a group of advisers, for the first semester of the present academic year. The members of the cabinet are the official representatives of the student body in consultation with the dean.

These appointed are Arthur S. Bigelow '26, Harvard, Mass.; George W. Hamilton '27, Quincy; John A. Reid '27, Wakefield; Charles A. Withers '26, Chester, Ill.; and George W. Mastrogiro '25, Hartford, Conn.

**GAS STATION CASE UP AGAIN**

A second application by the American Oil Company for a license to erect gasoline filling station on Massachusetts Avenue at Porter Square, was taken under advisement at a hearing of the Cambridge licensing board yesterday. Previous to this the company's first application for a permit had been denied because of a ruling of the licensing board that no more gasoline filling stations or garages would be allowed on Massachusetts Avenue between Harvard Square and the Arlington line.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
TO AWAIT TRUSTEES**

Following announcement of the decision of Dr. Heber H. Harper, chancellor of the University of Denver, to decline the offer of the presidency of Boston University, college officials announced here that further action by the board of trustees would await the return of Bishop William F. Anderson, acting president, from Chicago, Oct. 10.

The stanchest and oldest supporters of the university are emphatic in their statements that for us to leave the University of Denver now would seriously jeopardize its present and future program. Dr. Harper said at the conference in Chicago, Tuesday in which he made known his declination of the Boston position.

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### Eleven-Year Checker Match Ends in Draw

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 21.  
A CHECKER game lasting 11 years and played between contestants 11,000 miles apart has come to a conclusion—and it ended in a draw. The two players

The Southern Checker Association, of York, S. C., and James McGowan, New South Wales, Australia.

Play began every week in 1914, the year of the beginning of the World War, and proceeded uninterrupted—until it was seen that neither player could better the other and a draw was declared. Every move in the game was announced by newspaper and about two hundred slugs between each move, as the width of the United States, the broad expanse of the Pacific Ocean and a good part of the lonely island continent intervened between the two players.

The two players are considered the greatest ever. Two have

formed a fast friendship through their long correspondence. They got in touch with each other through a checker column.

Oct. 3. A full will follow the Pennsylvanian engagement while Bette Collette and Anne M. Brown will come to Yale and Dartmouth in succession. Yale won 15 to 8 in 1934, and Dartmouth won 16 to 8. A meeting with the University of New Hampshire followed by that with Harvard, the University of New Hampshire on Nov. 21, and Colgate Nov. 24.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville .....	104	54	65.6
St. Paul .....	87	72	54.7
Indianapolis .....	87	72	54.7
Chicago .....	78	83	48.2
Kansas City .....	78	83	48.2
Toledo .....	78	86	46.9
St. Louis .....	78	86	46.9
Colombus .....	63	103	38.0

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indiana .....	78	83	48.2
Indianapolis 2, Toledo 6.			

**NEW RADMINATOR COURTS**

In response to requests that have been received the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. has made arrangements to install the game of Radminator in the department of recreation. After careful consideration and by effort to find a place where Radminator can be put on, it has been decided that it can be put on in the handball courts during early afternoon hours.

Phone Victor 5337

**THOMAS J. DOUGHERTY**

*Jobbing a Specialty*  
5537 Germantown St., Germantown, Pa.

# Cummings' Coal Service

Our Service is at your command in selecting the right size coal to be used in heating equipment. We want, on our part, to insure both efficiency and economy to our customers.

A  
SQUARE

Just phone  
our

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**A. E. LUNIAK**  
*Importer and Designer*

**DISTINCTIVE**  
*and SMART*  
*Custom Made*  
**TWEED SUITS**  
for Fall and Winter  
**\$75.00**  
*and up*

**TWEED TOP**  
**COATS**  
**\$75.00**  
*and up*

**ENSEMBLE  
SUITS  
\$135.00**

*Workmanship and Lines  
Absolutely Correct*  
*Tailored Street Dresses and  
Gowns for All Occasions*  
Exclusiveness at prices that  
are reasonable

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Philadelphia  
Denney & Denney Building  
Second Floor

*Aware*  
*at your door?*  
ment or twenty

for Auto to Call  
r's

Cleaners and Dyers  
21st St., Philadelphia

St. and  
Ardmore, Pa.











## A Day With Wild Goats on Catalina Island

\_\_\_\_\_

un-mixed in these red lacquered cups, I hold  
draught of Texas summer time for  
you!

Hazel Harper Harris.

## Weather Lore

very pleasant it is to sit and muse upon the lore of these hardy folk—Morley Adams, in "In Footsteps of Borrow and Fitzgerald."

### Wild Goat on Cate

## The Return to the Wood

## Shakespeare's Chosen Audience

ence the days of Greek tragedy there been such an audience, so intuitive and responsive, as this in the golden days of Merry England? Nellie Burget Miller, in "The Old Drama."

### Malina Island

## Kunsten at lytte

at der kun er eet Sprog, som Gud, But h  
de, begynder vi med at sige, Lovel  
ilag for vor Tænkning og vi  
ere at lytte intelligens Lovel  
forstaaer gennem den Lære, at de

disc

lytte-

How lovely that echo!—  
 Far far than the shouts and the  
 laughter, the songs and the  
 childish play:—  
 As autumn—  
 —Forrest Reid.      John

ed him the unreality of doubt, and encouragement, and failure; and it to sp

destructive forces of earthquake, noble  
or fire, but in the "still small deeds

corruptibly is keeping  
state of immortality;  
through the post still is given  
are recompenses of heaven.  
Edrich Schiller. Translated by  
a Drinkwater.

do it." If our ears are sensitive to spiritual things, we shall learn to

er living, into kindly and gracious

**HARRY L. HUNT,**  
Publishers Agent  
Falmouth St. South Bay Station  
BOSTON, U. S. A.

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BOSTON, U. S. A.



# MARKET SHOWS UNEVEN PRICE TREND TODAY

## Urgent Bidding for Stocks Not So Evident as Formerly

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Renewed buying of the stock market today, together with a broadening demand for rail issues, imparted a firm tone to the stock market at today's opening. Chrysler and Automobile group with an initial gain of about 1 point, and Western and Pacific among the most active railroad issues.

Investment buying of the railroad shares in response to the favorable August earnings statements helped to turn the trend of prices sharply upward within the first half hour.

Operations for the rise also were resumed in pivotal industries such as American Can and General Electric, while increased buying of low-priced stocks quickly lifted Studebaker, Chrysler and other shares to new levels for the year. Chrysler extended its gain to 3 1/2 points, touching 10 1/2.

Marland and several other oil made headway in the face of price concessions on western crude oil and gasoline. New leaders continued to be brought forward in the carrier group, Chesapeake & Ohio reaching 3 points to a 1925 high price at 10 1/2.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular with demand sterling holding around \$14.5-14.6.

## Market Shows Strength

While more than a score of railroad shares were being pushed up 1 to 3 points and a number of the public utilities were showing strength, various other shares were being freely supplied, with the result that the decided heaviness of several motors eventually stopped the advance elsewhere.

## Mack Trucks was Driven 3 Points

Up yesterday's closing, and Packard, Ford, Remington Typewriter, Universal Pipe preferred, New York Air Brake and General Electric, all were up 1 to 3 points. Call loans renewed at 5 cent.

## Railroad Bonds Active

Strength of convertible railroad bonds, which kept pace with a rise in the carrier stock market, was evident trading today. Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and Delaware & Hudson were among the most active issues in this group, the first two issues reaching new top prices for the year on gains of about 2 points.

## COTTON MARKET PRICES SLUMP ON BIG PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Cotton production this year, forecast from the condition of the crop on Sept. 16, is indicated as 12,931,000 equivalent 500-pound bales. The Department of Agriculture today announced.

A fortnight ago 13,740,000 bales were forecast. Last year's crop was 13,627,000 bales.

The number of bales of cotton planted from the growth of 1925 prior to Sept. 16 was 1,375,928 running bales, counting the American and Texas Censuses Bureau announced. To that date last year 1,665,793 running bales were planted.

## NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23 (AP)—

December cotton broke a point of advance today, indicating a yield per acre of about 14.5 pounds, compared with a condition of the crop on September 16, indicating a yield per acre of about 14.1 pounds. The final yield of 1925, when the final yield was 15.7 pounds per acre.

## NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—

A per capita break of \$8 to \$7 a bale in cotton prices followed the publication of the Government report on production and ginning today, estimating the condition at 53.8 per cent of normal and a crop of 13,931,000 bales.

The trade was entirely unprepared for the big figures shown in the report, and selling orders poured into the market from all quarters. October sold at 22.55, and December 23.40.

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## MATERIAL CONTRACT FOR FORD'S FACTORY IN SOMERVILLE MADE

Contract for the structural steel for the new Ford \$4,000,000 assembling plant in Somerville has been let to the McClellan-McCarthy Co., of Boston, by the Ford Motor Company.

This indicates that actual work of construction on the big plant will be started before long, the big plant being contingent upon the completion of the storm drain which the city of Somerville is constructing on the land.

## MODERATE DECREASE IN CAR LOADINGS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Sept. 13 totaled 975,434 cars, according to the car service division of the American Railway Association.

As compared with the corresponding week of last year, the week ending Sept. 13 showed a decrease of 127,813 cars, or 12.9 per cent.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Adv. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Adv. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

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(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Adv. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Adv. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Adv. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Adv. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Adv. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Adv. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Adv. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Adv. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Adv. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Adv. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Adv. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ch. & S. Ind. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 P. M.)

129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
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129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
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129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
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129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
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129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
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129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
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129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
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129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
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129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
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129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
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129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
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129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
129	Lab. Val. Coal Co.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2



## Our Management of Trust Funds

1. All investments must be approved by our Trust Committee.
2. No securities are purchased of any department of our bank.
3. The trust securities are constantly analyzed by a competent staff, aided by our Statistical Department.
4. Especially qualified sub-committees of our Directors are appointed to use upon securities with which they are familiar.

99 Temple Place      167 SUMNER STREET      332 BOYLSTON STREET

representative one. On this  
 side, we deal directly with  
 the farmer, but since 1934 we have  
 been employing a large number of  
 traveling jobbers handle our prod-  
 ucts. We have found that the local jobber

...better able to keep up with the demand for such a continual changing and moving about among community grocery stores. Since the new policy, we find that the number of stores has reduced 30% and we are able to do much less office work for customers, and 75 fewer employees are needed to keep the stores open.

large field organization is, they are able to get better results in the local dealers. Several large companies, I believe, are now doing this. The American company, which markets out of a great many manufacturers and does a business of textiles and does a business of \$100,000,000 a year, recently made a thorough investigation of the possibility of marketing its retailing in the United States and has decided in favor of it. It has become convinced that the dealer is wise to buy in quantities and often, and that

**FINLAND EXPORTS  
PEASANT-MADE TAR**

of a number of warehouse companies in the country to meet small trucks.

**Rely on Jobbers**

The chain stores, according to the industry, do not rely on the jobbers to some extent in general," he said, "we are turning toward the jobbers and recognizing their value in the present distilling situation. We use them only in cases where we need large shipments, when there is no advantage, or to fill in, in cases where they have a secondary function, except that they should not be more than two or three ones in any fair-sized territory."

Other firms have indicated

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 3 (Special Correspondence)—It is well known that of recent years Finnish peasant-made tar has been largely superseded by the cheaper foreign product, but the peasant-made kind still has a regular market, owing to its somewhat higher quality. The making of this tar is concentrated in the districts where it has long been carried on, round Kajana, and also to some extent in Ostrobothnia. It is calculated that the output this summer will be some 400,000 barrels, or about the same as last year. Tar-making begins about midsummer, and is continued with short interrup-

berate as fine making found in Europe. The want to keep the same exclusive use. Their electric tugs were for the while Spain is asked to fishermen in her own boats.

**Spain Wants Free Ice**

Spain favors "free trade" in ice all around, in which both conflict, and so end the right they call "jurisdictional" in the ice trade. There, nearly everyone, it seems to the Algarvian fish port, supported by the industrial community, unanimously joins.

In 1914, the Spanish government invited Portugal to a conference at Madrid to discuss the possibility of a commercial treaty.

merchandising, the jobs are hurried. As long as men have to sell their products to many dealers, there must be intermediary to distribute the goods. The dealer is small and to form the contact collecting point for numerous. The chain store, head and the group buying organization, is his only way and with an efficiency may be led to develop. A manufacturer at present tends

## Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

George C. Hogan, Portland, Ore.;  
C. W. Conrad, East Wyalapa, Mass.  
Mrs. L. L. Morrison, Tulsa, Okla.;  
M. J. Marquetti, St. Louis, Mo.;  
Miss Bertha C. Schulte, Toledo, O.;  
Miss Florence D. Bardett, Chicago, Ill.;  
Miss Mary E. H. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.;  
Miss W. Reynolds, Monrovia, Calif.

[illegible]

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (Special).—Selling a lot of United Fruit, the Board of United States General Appraisers has ruled that the fruit is composed of two parts, one being the fruiting material and the other the component material of the fruit. The ruling is based on the fact that the fruit is valued at 75 per cent as valuers under paragraph 1001 of the tariff act of 1913, rather than as 100 per cent as valuers under paragraph 1002, and that the ruling is based on the fact that the fruit is valued at 75 per cent as valuers under paragraph 1001 of the tariff act of 1913, rather than as 100 per cent as valuers under paragraph 1002, and that the ruling is based on the fact that the fruit is valued at 75 per cent as valuers under paragraph 1001 of the tariff act of 1913, rather than as 100 per cent as valuers under paragraph 1002.

[illegible]



## Theatrical News of the World

## Young Authors and the New Paris Theater Season

Special Correspondence  
**T**HE younger playwrights are coming out in full force next season and they will present a solid front toward their elders. At the Théâtre de la Michodière—a newly built playhouse—M. Gustave Quinson, whose name is more generally connected with the lighter kind of pieces, has inscribed in his programs such names as M. Jacques Natanson, who four years ago was hailed as a youthful prodigy; of M. Paul Raynal, who caused a great deal of controversy with his "Tombeau sous l'Arc de Triomphe" when it was produced at the Comédie-Française; of M. Paul Haurigot, who in "Alphonse" displayed a deep knowledge of human character; of M. Paul Nivoix, M. Marcel Esphau and others. None of these authors is yet 30, and many of them have grouped themselves under the title "les moins de trente ans."

The disappearance of Vieux-Colombier, under the direction of its founder, Jacques Copeau, dealt a blow to the young dramatists. They have felt the necessity of gathering together. From the reunion of 66 of them is born the "Théâtre des Jeunes Auteurs," which will be housed in the Vieux-Colombier. So the famous little house will return to dramatic art after having been turned for a year into a cinema hall. The group unites authors of most diverse tendencies, of most diverse talents and careers and temperaments. It is a sign of the times: the co-operative idea invades the domain of intellectual workers.

Among the adherents we find Henri Lemaître, Jules Romains, Georges Duhamel, Henri Ghéon, etc. The Théâtre des Jeunes Auteurs insists that it is neither a "théâtre d'essai" nor an "advance-guard theater." Its authors are real dramatists who have the knowledge of their métier and the respect of their art and their public. Several of them have had their works successfully produced at the Théâtre Français, at the Maison de l'Œuvre at the Théâtre des Arts, at the Atelier, at the Vieux-Colombier. The stage managers and metteurs en scène are M. Gaston Baty, who founded the unfortunately short-lived "Théâtre de la Chimère" and who worked with M. Gémier and is now director of the Studio des Champs-Élysées, and M. Edmond Rose, the co-director of the Bouffes-Parisiens.

The first two spectacles which are now in rehearsal for the opening in a few weeks are "La Chapelle Armitage" of M. Gabriel Marcel, "Simili," by Claude Roger-More, "Café Tabac," by Denys-Amiel. Like the old Vieux-Colombier, the Théâtre des

Jeunes Auteurs has its "amis" and its "ennemis," who help to support it by a little propaganda and by the purchase of seats. The places are as cheap as in the days of Jacques Copeau, the prices going from 50 francs to 250 francs for a box of 12 tickets.

It is a fact that the young authors are entering many theaters which usually do not cater for the "advanced" school. Thus we find that M. Jean Sarrailh, who managed to "get in" the Porte-Saint-Martin last season with his "Madelon," is preparing a new comedy for that same theater. More striking still is the fact that the Ambigu, which made a feature of the old-fashioned melodrama, should welcome M. Bonassac-Saint-Marc, who made his debut at the Bouffes group with a most original play, "Le Loup de Gubio." His new work is called "L'Archer Yabou." At the Comédie-Capitoline, M. Roland Dorgelès, the author of one of the best war books, "Les Croix

de Bois," will try his first steps as a playwright in a comedy written in collaboration with M. Delloye. The enterprising Théâtre des Arts, where the Financiers gave Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan" and some Pirandello plays, announces "Un Lache," by Henri Lemaître, and "Le Juit de Pape," by the Jewish writer, Edmond Flato.

At the Comédie des Champs-Élysées the satirical Marcel Achard will be represented by a new comedy which promises to be as witty as his "Volez-vous Jouer avec Rok." At the same theater will be produced "Snob," written by the German revolutionary pamphleteer and dramatist Carl Sternheim and translated by Bernard Zimmer, the youthful author who gave at the Atelier last year two bitter comedies, "Le Vieux Grand" and "Les Zouaves." There too we shall meet M. Pierre Bost, whose "L'Imbécile," produced at the Vieux-Colombier, can be ranged among the best plays of the after-war production.

With all this is prospect the next theatrical season cannot fail to be interesting, and it may well be that a new form of dramatic art will be born from so many activities.



"Immigrants." From a Blackprint by Ruth M. Hallock

## Taking the British Cinema Seriously

**T**HE cry has been raised in London, even under the roofs of the Houses of Parliament, and the papers ring with the refrain that, "England is not taking the cinema seriously." Agreed. And what is to be done about it? So far no one knows. But the trouble began when a letter appeared in the press beginning—"The present position and future prospects of the film industry in this country have become matters of grave national concern." The signatories of this letter included among others Miss Lena Ashwell, Robert Bridges, Mrs. Snowden, and Thomas Hardy.

Everyone has his own idea of just where the trouble lies. Some say the superabundance of American films is the root of the evil. Some say the public does not want good pictures. And so on and so on, and surely almost any rude remark about English film-making is partly true. My own particular notion of the main bother is that the English film-makers themselves do not take the cinema seriously. It is the people most intimately connected with the picture world in England who inspire one with the least confidence.

Consider the trade papers, for example. To read one through is to be depressed a job as can well be found. If, among all the personal paragraphs and expense accounts, you really find an item about the production of a picture itself, you probably cannot understand that item because of its new Wardour Street English (as the industry's lingo has come to be called here, where every firm has a Wardour Street address). And to this day, strange to say, all actors and actresses for the films in England are called "artists"—thus unjustly being put in the class of seamstresses who call themselves "Madame." How should serious artistic effort come out of this milieu. And, moreover, when a good picture comes into it from another land, and passes through Wardour Street on its way to the public, it is only too often—as the printer Caxton wrote of the "Morte d'Arthur" when he introduced Mallory's translation—"reduced into English."

But the people in England who do seem to take the cinema most seriously are the writers who have little

or nothing to do with it. First there is Mr. Hardy, who has signed that stimulating letter and who, over 20 years ago—before the cinema was—looked so seriously that he wrote the finest scenario yet imagined. Have you read the stage directions of "The Dynasts" since motion-pictures became practicable? This play was written "for mental performance only," as Mr. Hardy himself announced, because in those days there were no such things as super-productions. And since those days there have been super-productions in the making, of which it may be the essential instrument of expression, and of which it is already the symbol.

Then there is the great Shaw, whose latest appearance in "Table Talk of G. B. S." implies that he takes the cinema very seriously indeed, for the best of his wit is leveled against it as he discourses. Further afield there is Cinema Writer of the Manchester Guardian, who for several years has been trying to treat pictures with such respect as to induce, in return, a respectful hearing. He is a high-brow comedy. Then there is Middleton Murry, literary critic, who delights to talk about the cinema and Charlie Chaplin. Finally there is Sir James Barrie, who with great care, tended the putting into pictures of his own Peter Pan—in America.

But there you see—in England these things bring one back to America almost every time. For there it is that motion picture is taken extraordinarily, absurdly, sometimes stupidly, sometimes (once a year perhaps) splendidly—but always seriously. Too seriously perhaps—but this is another matter.

Anyhow, here is a tribute worth repeating which that historical art,

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## Elsie Janis' Revue

Special from Monitor Bureau

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To this campy, blended, forlornly diverting amusement, however, Miss Janis contributes generously, appearing in the various guises of the players she mimics. She is, of course, the first actress among the imitators; as she is pleased to call themselves. For she is mimicking not the others, but she and a more famous and communicative nature. She echoes sharply and deeply, and unlike many who give imitations she never leaves one in doubt as to whom she is mimicking. No mistake here.

The ability of Elsie Janis as an actress is in reproduction, rather than in origination. She has a distinctive sense of character, but her means of revealing it are those of the mimic, purely. That is to say, when she represents herself to be a cockney girl sentimentalizing in song she does not sharply individualize this character, but makes her the sum and substance of legendary cockney girls of the theater. This does not mean that she can not move to play add wit to admiration the spectator who beholds her in this feat, for if Elsie Janis can accurately mirror the outward aspect and the attitudes and movements of this girl of the London slums, she also can project poignantly what is in the girl's heart and thoughts.

The author, director, and principal player of "The Pussies of 1926," comes from a gas-lighted London side street to the stage of an American music hall, whereon a French canter, striving desperately to please, struggles valiantly with our punning language, sings rhapsodical melodies first in English, then in rich, earthy tones, and then in her own lively tongue. In these songs of the people, Janis is as French as Goubert—more so than a Delys or a Mistinguett. Never a trick of accent, never a widening of the eyes, never a gesture of an American, she is a French girl, never a hungry invitation for just a taste of applause is wasted. There never was more economy in mimicry; there is not the slightest attempt to dazzle the spectator with an excess of grimace or gesture, total eccentricity, or comic embellishment of character.

As the evening speeds on, Miss Janis arrives at the exercises which always are expected of her, and turns for a brief quarter-hour to "impersonations" of prominent players. This season she is employing her striking critical faculty and her great gift for satire in reproducing the distinctive traits in playing of Joan Barrymore, Jeanne Eagels, Lenore Ulric, Judith Anderson, and various others. Her satire is deadly. She sees in others the determining marks of personality and understands how readily a caricature can be made. Her impersonations are not only a play on the reputation. This sign of individuality in a player she does not want to do, but she strips it of its reality, and she strips it of its wonder, never up to ridicule.

It is one of the marvels of the mimicry of Elsie Janis that she can assume, with apparently the employment of the slightest means, the very aspect of the players whom she directs her amiable criticism. She is one of the enduring wonders of our stage, with a nature so gay, a spirit so wholesome, and a sense of fun so rightly guided by intellect that she is the darling of all who behold her, and a joy to her friends.

The program of Miss Janis' revue

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## "Candida" in Chicago

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## TOURIST TRADE LESS IN NORWAY

### Hotel Prices and State Tax Alleged to Be Causes of Lack of Business

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The failure of this year's tourist season in Norway is causing some heart-searching among the people of the country. The majority of visitors have been those arriving on the world's largest passenger steamers, dozens of which have steamed in and out of the western fjords, all through the summer. These great floating hotels stop only occasionally at the most famous centers for an island excursion. Thus, thousands upon thousands of tourists have seen Norway only from the deck of the luxurious tourist steamer without seeing the splendor of her inland routes or getting a glimpse of the cultural background of the people.

The hotel industry complains of a bad season, for even the Norwegian hotel has been kept away from the tourists this summer, probably spending their holidays in a less expensive way. The hotels blame the State for levying the new 30 per cent tax on food and lodging at hotels, and maintain that it is this tax which frightens the tourists from visiting the Norwegian hotels.

Added to this, most of the hotels raised their prices this season, also put 15 per cent on the bill for service. This increase, together with the state tax of 30 per cent has increased hotel expenses approximately 30 per cent since last year. The effects are already noticeable; the Norwegian public is striking the tourist's pocket by seeing Norway from the deck of a floating hotel, which is less expensive.

The pros and cons of the floating hotel system are being widely discussed. Some people think a tax should be levied upon these great steamers for enjoying the privilege of seeing Norway from within. Others maintain that they make better advertising for Norway than all the Norwegian tourist advertising combined. They bring to the country a good public which spends money shopping and making excursions. They give the State an income in the form of postage and telegrams, and in the towns where they stop for excursions they pay harbor fees.

It is generally conceded, however, that the obvious policy for the future would be to reduce expenses to those who travel in the country, thereby setting up a healthy competition. The State should recognize the national economic value of the inland tourist trade and the hotel industry by reducing the burdens of taxation laid upon them, and it is hoped that the hotel themselves now recognize that it is not wise finance to keep prices above the purchasing power of domestic and foreign holiday seekers.

## MEMORIAL PROPOSED TO SCOTTISH WRITER

### New Zealander Asks Septs to Honor Native Talent

EDINBURGH, Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Robert Ferguson, a Scottish eighteenth century poet sometimes referred to as the "Lure of the Auld Reekie," is the subject of a proposed memorial to inaugurate what James Craigie of Johannesburg, New Zealand, has sent \$200 to the secretary of the Federation of Burns Clubs.

Mr. Craigie, with the affectionate zeal of the colonial Scot for his native land, expresses the view that Ferguson's name be placed on the list of those who have done much to help the poor plain headlands in the Calongate churchyard should, he thinks, honor the memory and genius of the young man in the Scottish capital, who during his short span (1744-1774) gave to the public a large output of poetry that the like of which in Scotland has never been equalled.

The greater interest in his work, however, is the fact that Robert Burns acknowledged Ferguson as "the elder brother of his muse." Had it not been that Ferguson's work in the vernacular revived Burns' flagging interest in the writing of verse, it is possible the world might not have known a Scottish plowman poet. The stone referred to was, in fact, erected at Burns' expense as an expression of his regard as well as his indebtedness to the literary young clerk in one of Edinburgh's public (legal) offices.

In 1773 a collection of Ferguson's verse was published which gave promise of a high place among the poets of the time. In it Burns saw the beauties and possibilities of the Scottish dialect. It was not only his inspiration but a time at least—his model. He even copied its staves.

## NEW YORK BANK AIDS RUSSIAN COMMERCE

### MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (Special Correspondence).—A recent American visitor to Russia is Reeve Schley, vice-president of the Chase National Bank of New York City.

While Mr. Schley was unwilling to discuss business affairs in connection with his visit, it is known that the Chase bank has played an important part in financing Russian purchases of cotton in America, which reached the figure of almost \$40,000,000 during the last year.

It is believed that Mr. Schley's visit may have been calculated to strengthen the economic connections between his bank and the Russian Textile Syndicate. Mr. Schley saw Leon Trotsky, Georgi Titcherkin, and other well-known Soviet leaders and visited Leningrad and the famous annual fair at Nizhni Novgorod.

## DALLAS NEWS TO BUILD

### DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Plans for the erection of an Ellis House are being made by the Dallas Lodging, it is announced by Charles A. Matzfeld, executive officer.

This city is the home of Judge W. H. Atwell, grand exalted ruler of the

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### REAL ESTATE

#### WOLLASTON HOME

7 minutes to depot, scenic colonial, 1800 sq. ft. with 1000 sq. ft. of porch, 1000 sq. ft. of lawn, 1000 sq. ft. of garden, 1000 sq. ft. of driveway, 1000 sq. ft. of parking, 1000 sq. ft. of garage, 1000 sq. ft. of storage, 1000 sq. ft. of workshop, 1000 sq. ft. of office, 1000 sq. ft. of library, 1000 sq. ft. of study, 1000 sq. ft. of dining, 1000 sq. ft. of kitchen, 1000 sq. ft. of breakfast, 1000 sq. ft. of living, 1000 sq. ft. of sleeping, 1000 sq. ft. of bathroom, 1000 sq. ft. of terrace, 1000 sq. ft. of patio, 1000 sq. ft. of pool, 1000 sq. ft. of spa, 1000 sq. ft. of hot tub, 1000 sq. ft. of sauna, 1000 sq. ft. of gym, 1000 sq. ft. of pool house, 1000 sq. ft. of garage, 1000 sq. ft. of storage, 1000 sq. ft. of workshop, 1000 sq. ft. of office, 1000 sq. ft. of library, 1000 sq. ft. of study, 1000 sq. ft. of dining, 1000 sq. ft. of kitchen, 1000 sq. ft. of breakfast, 1000 sq. ft. of living, 1000 sq. ft. of sleeping, 1000 sq. ft. of bathroom, 1000 sq. ft. of terrace, 1000 sq. ft. 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## EDITORIALS

Another definite stage in the attempt to settle the Mosul dispute has been reached. The Council of the League of Nations, after hearing the case presented by Great Britain and Turkey, has referred the question to the World Court at The Hague. It will take three months before the court decides.

## The League and the Mosul Issue

Meanwhile severe weather will have set in, and the passions for war as a means of determining the frontier between Turkey and Iraq will have had time to cool off. That of course is contingent upon the behavior of the Turks, for if they continue to force Christians out of the region under consideration, a situation may arise that will demand prompt and energetic measures.

Critics of the League condemn the Council's action on the ground that it shifts the responsibility to the Permanent Court of International Justice. They argue that the postponement of a settlement has brought the contending parties to the brink of war. Nor do they hesitate to point to the move as a sign of the weakness, if not the impotence, of the League in the face of the Turks. Some appear to think that, if the Council had pronounced in favor of the British mandate as suggested by the subcommittee, the Turks would have had no alternative but to accept, and that the defiant attitude of the Ankara delegates would have changed before a decision that undoubtedly would command the support of the public in general.

But the Turks have declared they will never allow the Mosul area to be retained under the British mandate. Indeed, it has been freely suggested in the Turkish press that anything short of an award of the complete vilayet to Turkey should be contemptuously rejected. Moreover, Tewfik Rushdi, the Foreign Minister who represents Turkey at Geneva, declines to abide by the decision of the League. In asserting his position, he is merely echoing the sentiments of his countrymen, for the Turks demand 100 per cent of their claims.

The hopes of the Turks are extravagant. They are built upon a record of diplomatic successes as well as victories at arms. The defeat of the Turks in the Great War was a blot they soon effaced. They cleared the Greeks out of Smyrna and pushed their lines on the western side of the Bosphorus back to the Maritza. They took part in the negotiations at Lausanne, not as a vanquished nation but as a power with a commanding voice. As a result Ismet Pasha signed a treaty in 1923 which practically gave the Turks all they demanded. Dissension over the Ruhr kept the Allies busy, and the Turk won the day.

Victory in the field spurred the Turks on to victory at the council table. The Greeks no longer exercise restraint on them, and the Armenian question has been settled by getting rid of the Armenians. Now the Turks have set eyes upon Mosul. They employed at Geneva the same tactics as they used with such signal success at Lausanne. So elated has become public opinion at home that the delegation would hesitate before agreeing on a settlement that fell short of the complete transfer of the territory to Turkey. But upon the League there rests a grave responsibility. By the discharge of that responsibility it will be judged, for upon it rests not only the future relations of Iraq and Turkey, but also the peace of the Middle East.

Under the supervision of Maj. William R. Covell, of the Public Utilities Commission of Washington, D. C., a comprehensive survey of street traffic and transportation conditions and problems in the national capital has been made, which reveals information of extreme value to other cities, their public officials, transportation companies and the people themselves. Perhaps the most astonishing disclosure of the survey is that the supposed rush and the terrific speed with which traffic is popularly thought to move in American streets becomes, when viewed as a whole and reduced to cold figures of averages, nearly a crawl. The facts in Washington were obtained by sending questionnaires to 125,000 persons. Answers came from 90,000 on data cards. These revealed that the effective overall average speeds between homes and business is as follows:

## Facts on City Traffic

For those whose daily trips between home and office are two miles or less, the walkers average 3.7 miles per hour. Street car riders go 4.1 miles per hour, motorbus riders 4.5 miles per hour, and automobile passengers 5.7 miles per hour. For those who travel from two to six miles between home and business the average pace is 7.3 miles per hour for the street car riders, 7.5 miles per hour for the motorbus passengers, and 10.6 miles per hour for the private automobile user.

Facts of interest to transportation companies are these: In Washington, a city of about 500,000 population, 40 per cent of the workers do not regularly use public transportation facilities. Twenty per cent walk to and from work. Twenty per cent use private motor vehicles. Another 20 per cent of the wage-earners use suburban lines, which leaves only 40 per cent to be carried by street cars and motorbuses. The number of revenue street car rides a year per capita in the city is 284. Costs of various kinds of transportation in Washington are important and interesting. Regular street car riders, who use tokens instead of cash fare pay the companies 2.44 cents for each mile traveled. Regular bus patrons pay 3.66 cents per passenger mile. The taxi rate averages 23.90 cents per passenger mile. The cost of driving a private automobile with an average load of 1.90 passengers per vehicle is estimated at 5.85 cents per passenger mile.

The survey shows the amount of room required on the streets for each person carried by private motorcars and public street cars. Based on the average load through the day the automobile needs 46 square feet of space for each passenger as against 10 square feet per rider for the street car. In rush hours the automobile takes up 51 square feet for each passenger and the street car only 7 feet. A surprising fact disclosed by the survey is that the rush hour traffic on Sixteenth Street, Washington, is greater than that at any time during the day on Fifth Avenue, New York. Major Covell's deductions from the survey are suggestive and apply to all American cities, except, perhaps, Boston, whose many narrow and crooked streets make special problems. He says:

The traffic problem, whether in Washington, or New York or Chicago, is to find the optimum use of the streets, to discover the combination of conditions that produces the best average result. Tearing down buildings and widening streets is too costly a remedy for most cities. It is much cheaper to make utmost use of facilities we have. To accomplish this the first step is to learn where the greatest ideas of traffic flow. Once the traffic flows are established many methods may be employed to give rights of way and to make expenditures on behalf of the greatest numbers of regular and habitual users of the streets instead of wasting valuable space, traffic rights and money on the smaller numbers of occasional users. The traffic itself can be classified into commercial, private automobile, street car and bus and can be properly apportioned. The traffic can be classified as to direction, width of streets and high speed arterial highways as well.

As a general principle, the happiest street is the street with the fewest traffic regulations. Speed, safety, convenience and economy for the greatest number of people should be the aim of any agency which is trying to solve traffic problems in large cities or small towns.

It seems from all these facts that the traffic problem comes down ultimately for right and permanent settlement to the old American ideals of "the greatest good for the greatest number," and "that government is best which governs least."

In envisioning the humble potato patch as a source of the world's future power and heat, Henry Ford definitely placed himself in a class apart from those individuals who claim that the day is comparatively near when the coal, oil and other sources of supply at present utilized for energy will be exhausted and when, therefore, civilization will face its Waterloo. "Take that field over there," Mr. Ford said in an interview recently, pointing to the potato field behind the Wayside Inn, at Sudbury, Mass., "there's enough alcohol in one year's yield of an acre of potatoes to drive the machinery necessary to cultivate the field for 100 years." And this illustration he gave as amplifying his previous assertion that the fuel of the future is going to come from sun, apples, weeds, sawdust, almost anything!

## Henry Ford's Potato Patch

Mr. Ford has shown in very many ways that he is a man of large ideas. In the early days, when perfecting his internal combustion engine, in later years when establishing his great factories, more recently in connection with his airplane interests, and at all times as an executive, inventor, and industrial magnate, he has dared to make decisions and to institute reforms which have revolutionized industry in large measure. Now, therefore, when he gives expression to his views on the mighty problem of the fuel supply of the future, his word may be taken to a considerable degree as authoritative. And what a picture it is that he paints! "There's fuel in every bit of vegetable matter that can be fermented," he declared, adding: "People who say liquid fuel will give out when the crude oil supply gives out, don't know what they're saying. We're coming to the time when we'll grow our own fuel."

It is in the last sentence that is to be found the most important phase of Mr. Ford's statement. The world has been in the habit of looking for its supply to forms of matter which are constantly diminishing in amount. That the day is dawning when it will bring out into concrete actuality the fact that supply is a never-ceasing stream appears extremely likely. In nature is expressed in many instances—though crudely perhaps in some—the truth that supply in reality is infinite. When glimpsing, therefore, this vision of permanent sources of supply, as opposed to the limited beliefs of the past, Mr. Ford is giving voice to a fact of far greater import than perchance he himself realizes. The world need not fear a lack of any good thing, because the supply of good is abundantly sufficient for every demand that can be made upon it—a fact that is becoming increasingly realized. What is supremely needed is that the right sense of supply be entertained and cultivated, and that the energies resulting from the sources thus made operative be utilized for constructive and not destructive purposes.

A few months ago the press in America and elsewhere was carrying under sensational headlines many stories to the effect that Capt. Roald Amundsen's North Pole expedition was "lost." It was, of course, not long after their publication that they were all proved to be without foundation; and what is more it developed that such men as Capt. Donald B. MacMillan and Captain Amundsen's own son were entertaining but little anxiety during the entire period in which the world was being wrought up to so high a pitch, owing to the fact that these men knew by experience that the number of days elapsing since word had been received from the flyers was not as discouraging as the press seemed determined to make it appear for purposes of its own.

News dispatches more recently published have carried many stories concerning the flyers believed to have lost their lives in the Pacific, and the crew's commander, John Rodgers, is reported as saying after their rescue: "The worst part of the drifting period was when we heard messages saying that hope of finding us had been given up." The same story told how Commander Rodgers' hopefulness gave the entire crew new courage in spite of these discouraging reports from their would-be rescuers. Indeed, one of the crew gave this wonderful tribute to his chief: "He did not once lose heart and the doleful messages we kept picking up failed to impress him. He joked about it and told about the surprise folks on shore would get when we arrived safe and sound."

On the other hand, one of the members of the crew said that the general effect of the messages which they kept picking up was to make them feel that "the sooner the sharks got them the better."

Perhaps it may be argued that these are extreme examples. But after all, they represent concrete instances of unnecessary distress occasioned and needless worry and anxiety aroused by this pernicious practice of sensational news publication. And doubtless the stories above quoted could be duplicated by hundreds with very little effort at research. It cannot be too emphatically asserted that news of discouragement engenders discouragement, and that news of crime begets crime. On the other hand, news of courage encourages courage and helpfulness, and news of kindness results in acts of kindness. When the press of the world truly realizes its tremendous responsibility and, daring to face what is implied therein, begins to utilize its power exclusively for good, the day will not be far distant of which the prophet spoke when he wrote words of praise of "him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good."

As with all other things, much depends upon the mental attitude, whether or not one notices the increasing evidences of approaching autumn as joyously as most persons observe the signs of oncoming spring and summertime. A melancholy strain has run through much that has been written and said about the fall of the year. But to one who lovingly interprets nature in its various moods, the first crimsoned leaf fallen upon the grass is a discovery brimmed with pleasure as keen as that an early snowdrop brings.

The glowing emblems of nature's promise, made and kept, may be observed in late or earlier months in various parts of the world. Indeed, on cool mid-August days, one may have watched the first golden aspen leaves, tremulously announcing their finished task on lofty mountain slopes, while beneath the trees, the purple juniper and ruddy kyaninik were offering their bright testimony that the season's work was done.

Weeks later at lower levels, the oak leaves' rusty edges, the warming undertone of maple trees, the goldenrod and bronzing fern repeat the tale. The fields have yielded their increase and lie resting in the sun or, at times, in the gray mists of early autumn rain. But each September day marks an increasing splendor on the wooded hills, on lovely meadows, and on the ripened fields.

The cool fresh air, the crisp leaf's rustle, the bitter scent of the later flowers, the sense of mild exhilaration everywhere, these and many other signs speak, to those who think of it, of rich fulfillment, of bounteous recompense, and, too, of preparation; for out of the golden sheaves and ripened fruits comes the seed for another cycle of sowing and reaping, of beauty and bounty.

It is perhaps out of this latter aspect that one gathers the richest inspiration of autumn days, seeing in them the glory of accomplishment that does not lead to cessation of activity, but serves rather as a rich beginning for vaster amplitude; for as with nature, so with men, a good work well done leads inevitably to more work, and growth and fruition, in both instances, bear with them the necessary powers and sustenance.

Indeed, the russet beauty of autumn hints clearly of courage, tried and multiplied, of a ripened expectation of further and fuller usefulness; for as the splendor of the cooler days summons the vision of recurring springtime and harvest time, so does the maturing of powers and strength through experience establish the beginnings of other rounds of good works. Thus truly may a crimson autumn leaf proclaim its lovely kinship with duty done and making way for ampler service yet to come!

## Editorial Notes

In a clever article in the Woman Citizen, entitled "What the American Woman Thinks," Mary Gray Peck writes entertainingly on Grouches and Gardens. That is just in passing, though. For one paragraph merits special attention. She had been gardening in the early morning and on returning to the house tells what happened next:

A bath, fresh clothes and breakfast. Then the morning's mail brought an exceptionally mean gist of news. "French Rates Fresh War Credits," "British in Hong Kong to Flog Agitators," "Battle on Evolution Begins," "Pastor Cleared, Promises to Be More Discreet," "All Sing Doxology," "Drinks Two Bottles, Jodine, Says Spanish Set Bed Afire," "Forty-three Miners Belonged," "The Fox Hunters' Parents Third Time," "Dempsy's Dog Arrives," "Ghastly Flight of Sea Fowl Trapped by Thousands in Fuel Waste," "Report On Portuguese Atrocities in Angola."

Is it any wonder that she again sought her garden? She was fortunate to have one to go to. There are too many people today who have no such refuge. Can you blame them very much if they often have a grouch?

While New York State can hardly feel proud of the fact that, according to a statement by Oliver B. James, deputy attorney-general, one-half of the bogus securities sold in the United States each year are marketed therein, it can feel satisfied that efforts are being made to correct this scandalous situation. Almost unbelievable figures are quoted by Mr. James in this connection, for he estimates that the total sales of false securities in his State reach the appalling sum of half a billion dollars per year. However, looking on the other side of the shield, complaints against no fewer than 500 fraudulent stock concerns have been received by the State's Attorney-General since he took office last January, during which time the New York bureau of his department has handled at least 250 cases, the injunctions obtained in many of these having frustrated plans to load close on \$100,000,000 in questionable stock and bonds on the public. More strength to his arm!

## Expectant Autumn

## Moscow Revisited

Returning to Moscow after an absence of a month in western Europe, one naturally sees the city with new eyes. The visitor really has two standards of comparison for the period, namely, "before Moscow" and "after Moscow." In 1922 and with most western capitals as Berlin and London.

The changes which have occurred in the city since 1922, while numerous and significant, do not strike one with spectacular effect. The latter part of 1922 had already witnessed a general recovery from the worst state of chaos and devastation in the period of civil war, blockade and military Communism. The tramcars were running; the stores were open; the houses were being repaired and repainted.

"In 1922," a Russian acquaintance remarked, "the outside of the houses looked presentable, but the inside were still very much ruined. Now the inside have also been put into shape."

This, perhaps, sums up one's impression that the changes in the city have been gradual and in some extent inevitable to a casual visitor, rather than sudden and spectacular. Of course, as one looks more closely, the streets of Moscow do present an appearance of transformation for the better. There are fewer holes in the sidewalks, for example, while a carpet and set street textures are innovations in the city's transportation system.

Then, too, new products of the Russian factories have to a large extent replaced the cast-off garments and household goods of the old regime in the shop windows, so that people look generally better dressed. One notices that on a rainy day the policeman at the corner is wearing a new raincoat. It is doubtful if he would have had such protection three years ago.

Judging from some of the questions which one encounters abroad, Moscow is little better known to the average western European than are such remote spots as Lhasa, Mecca and Kabul. Should a stranger suddenly be transported to Moscow on a fast carpet and set down in the midst of the city he could perhaps be surprised to find that life in the Soviet capital moves along more regular grooves than is generally imagined.

Contrary to what seems to be the general impression abroad the city's "forty times forty" beautiful churches have not been closed. In fact on important religious holidays such as Easter and Christmas it is a queer sight to see that there are not more worshippers in Moscow than one would find in London, New York or Berlin.

Perhaps the chief immediately visible difference between Moscow and the large cities of western Europe is the comparative absence of heavy traffic on the thoroughfares of the Russian city. Judging from the license numbers there are only a few thousand automobiles in Moscow and, while the few lines which were started during the last year are doing a thriving business, the number of buses is not very large. There are only a handful of taxicabs in the city and no elevated or underground street-car lines.

The chief method of transportation are crowded trams and droshkies, or little cabs, which are usually driven by patriarchal-looking, bearded peasants. The streets are kept quite clean and Moscow generally

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 22  
The Germans are well pleased at the news received here Monday that four automobiles and five motorcars of German make won prizes, two of which were first, against American, English and Italian cars, in the trying transatlantic automobile contest across Russia from Leningrad to Tiflis and back. This success, it is hoped, will lead to large Russian orders for German cars.

Berlin has now two "Floating Homes" for children located in the surroundings of the city. These homes are huge barges which are moored to the land and are equipped with a number of cabins affording sleeping rooms for about sixty children. One is on a canal in the west of Berlin, where it serves as a home for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides who have come from other parts of Germany to visit the capital. The second barge, which was chartered only recently, will be used by the boys and girls of this city when making a hiking trip. It is located on one of the picturesque lakes in the east of Berlin, and on the day this home was opened every berth already had its occupant.

Work on the planned extension of the Stadium of Berlin, in the west of the city, will be commenced very shortly. This extension will include the erection of a new home of the German High School for Athletics, as well as three new football grounds, six tennis courts, a running track, a large field for games and a number of small lawns for games and dances. The Stadium, which is entirely of concrete, was erected before the war for the Olympic Games, which would have been held in Berlin in 1916 if the war had not commenced. It has a seating capacity for 50,000 persons, and includes a number of racing tracks, a swimming pool and a football ground. Sports are developing so rapidly in this country, however, that an extension of the stadium has become necessary.

A French girl's college near Paris has just published an advertisement in a much-read Berlin newspaper; a well-known men's hat shop in Berlin recently announced in an advertisement that its manager had returned from London with the latest models, and now long ago one of the most conservative and anti-French newspapers of this city published a favorable criticism of a French opera performed at one of the leading theaters here. These little incidents are so many proofs that very gradually, the wall which cut off Germany from the world of the Allies during and after the war is crumbling away, and that normal conditions are being restored.

Following the example of the tiger which recently escaped from the Zoological Gardens in Paris and roamed about in the Bois de Boulogne, a wolf of the Zoological Gardens of this city ran away recently and started for a ramble in the Tiergarten, the Hyde Park of Berlin. It did not get very far, however, for the Zoological Gardens officials soon found its footprints and caught it easily with a net. This wolf was a tame animal that followed his master, the son of the director of the Zoological Gardens, like a dog and even meekly consented to wearing a muzzle and being taken on the leash. Its master declared the animal would have obeyed his orders and have returned immediately if it had not been frightened by the officials of the Zoological Gardens who tried to catch it. In discussing this little incident a Berlin newspaper declares that an escaped animal will seldom do any harm if left alone, and that if the public were not so frightened and excited it could be caught practically at once.

The utmost confusion is again reigning in the taxi service of this city, this time to the advantage of the public. Several months ago a number of small taxicabs were introduced here, the fare of which was 25 per cent lower than that of the larger taxis. The only stipulation made was that they should not take more than three passengers, at the outside, while the large taxis were permitted to take five passengers. The introduction of the new type was regarded as an experiment, but very soon the small cars became so popular that their number was considerably increased. The owners of the large taxis naturally suffered greatly under this condition.

While the drivers of the small cabs returned with thirty and forty marks in the evening, their drivers came home with about ten marks, and sometimes even less. Their protests remained ineffectual and in order to escape after rain many have now also lowered their fares by 25 per cent, thus charging the same as the small cabs. At least eight out of ten of the large taxis have a notice attached to their windshields now announcing that they take passengers at the same rate as the small cabs. This step, of course, threatens the existence of the latter, and nobody is able to forecast the end of this conflict. In the meantime, however, for since the public is profiting by this tariff dispute.

Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, the second son of the former Crown Prince, who has returned from a visit to Spain, where he had been the guest of the Spanish King, has lectured on his impressions there before a

city gave the impression of an orderly municipality. In fact it is kept orderly by a strict system of rules backed up by force. A large number of watchmen constantly patrol the streets, and housewives are held responsible for the cleanliness of the pavements in front of their houses. One cannot swing on or off a moving street car or bus with the same abandon which Londoners display in jumping on or off their buses. If a policeman sees anyone getting on or off a moving car, getting on or off at the wrong end, or if he sees a child, they come to a stop and the vainly endeavor to find a curb on the spot.

There are no large parks inside the city limits, although there are a number of small squares and wide boulevards with trees and grass in the middle. These boulevards are popular places for strolling and Sunday strolls.

The beggars and the street traders are two striking classes in the Moscow population. The beggars are numerous and vocal: one finds them in the vicinity of hotels and cafes and railroad stations, on the principal street corners, outside the doors of the churches. The street traders, however, are not so numerous. One of the tradesmen who stop for several minutes at one of the tradesmen's stalls on the boulevard, take advantage of this opportunity to make an invasion in force. They have different methods of appeal: some tell stories of their misfortunes; others play some droning instrument or sing songs.

The street trade is much more developed in Moscow than in any western European center. An incredibly large number of people seem to make their living by standing on the sidewalk and vending pitifully small stocks of goods. One can buy almost anything on the Moscow streets: apples, candles, old books, writing paper, shoes, trinkets, etc. Besides these isolated street traders there are the large open markets, where much of the city's trade is done.

Moscow has brightly lighted streets, no recognizable hotel and theater section. In fact, in the summer months practically all the first-class theaters and opera houses are closed, and the Muscovites who have not fled from the heat of the city to the Crimea, the Caucasus or summer resorts nearer home are obliged to rely for their amusement on musical comedy and motion pictures. America contributes largely to the Moscow motion picture entertainment; most of the popular American film actors and actresses are household words in Moscow, and "The Thief of Baghdad," with Douglas Fairbanks in the title role, achieved tremendous success in the Russian capital.

One escapes from the restraint of conventional dress in Moscow. Scarcely anyone here wears a stiff collar; the cost of laundering them is too prohibitive. One sees a mixture of costumes on the streets. Some of the Muscovites wear European dress; others, especially in summer, prefer the "telostorka" or Russian shirt, which is worn outside the trousers and buttoned up to the collar. The influence of the East is never far away in Moscow; one often sees Tartars with their brightly embroidered skullcaps, and sometimes a delegation from Mongolia or Bokhara appears with magnificent flowing Oriental robes.

The dog owners of this city have devised a new and unique way of compelling the city fathers to reduce the tax on their four-footed friends, which they have raised from forty to sixty marks annually. In view of the fact that the city at the same time is establishing an opera of its own, no doubt with the money of the dog owners, as the latter declare, all owners are called upon to buy a dog license for the year, and the tax has been reduced. This is all very well for those who are not musical, one paper writes, but what shall those do, it asks, who love music and dogs alike?

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain solely responsible for the facts of opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## Liability and Responsibility

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
The modern, all-steel standard Pullman car, when exposed to the midday sun of the western American plains, soon reaches a temperature which the electric fans, with which the cars are equipped, seem powerless to abate. No wonder, then, that the passengers began to show signs of fatigue, when, on the Columbia River, a Pullman car of the great coast railway was badly shaken through the Columbia Valley, amid clouds of dust and with the thermometer easily registering 100 degrees.

A middle-aged male passenger was refreshing himself with a drink from the water cooler as the genial train conductor passed through the car, and his usual common-sense remark about the weather, to which the passenger replied:

"Yes, but I wouldn't mind it at all if only I could go back to the dining car and get a cold bottle of beer."

"My friend," replied the conductor, "if you were in charge of this train you would be glad that there is no liquor sold in its diner, and further, that you could not permit liquor of any sort to be brought into your train and consumed there."

"Well," said the passenger, "I am surprised to hear such a statement from a man of your apparent intelligence, who holds such a position as yours."

"You respect my position, but if you understood my duties and realized my responsibilities to the traveling public and to the great railway system which I represent, you would not be surprised at my statement. I have been in the operating department of various railroads for thirty-five years, and for the past fifteen years with this road as a passenger conductor."

"For thirteen years I have been in charge of this train, which, as you know, covers the last leg of the trip; most of its passengers have made a long journey, and are becoming impatient for its close. Before the days of prohibition when drinking in public was possible, I used to find many of the passengers under the influence of liquor when I took over the train in the morning, and a disagreeable time I used to have getting my quarrelsome ones checked out and their return tickets safely deposited with them."

"If at any time," continued the conductor, "you want an argument on prohibition, just mention the subject to almost any train conductor, and he'll oblige you. Many a time in years past I have finished my run so worn out and so disgusted with the few drunken men I had to deal with that I entirely lost sight of the many decent people whom I served. Sometimes, I would tell my wife, when I got home, that I would have to ask for another run, although mine was considered one of the most desirable of the entire system."

"You see, when some folks travel they seem to leave most of their manners at home; they'll do things in a train or in a railway station that they would never think of doing in their own home town. At any rate, it was seldom, if ever, that there was no disturbance because of drink, with its annoyance to passengers and train crew, and my duty to the road involves my exercising all possible care for the safety of even the worst offender."

"But I was never drunk in my life."

"That's good, and now there should never be any occasion for it. I haven't had a drunken passenger for years. Then with glance at his watch, "We're on time this afternoon, as usual; and you'll see Mr. Flood in a couple of hours."

Oak Park, Ill.